New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

DISMISSED FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Courtesy to which Col. French is Entitled.

The following spicy letter explains itself, as well Mr. McKEON's notions of courtesy. Col. FRENCH, we learn, has kept himself secluded since this generous tender of the Government authorities.

FABENS[?] remains at the Eldridge-street Jail, not having been able thus far to find bail.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY M'KEON TO MR. FRENCH.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 29, 1855.

SIR: On the 24th day of December instant, a complaint under oath was made at this office, that you, together with other persons, had, in this District, begun, set on foot, provided and prepared the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from this country against the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua, with whom the United States are at peace. The facts so charged amounting to an offence against the laws of the United States, a Commissioner of the United States thereupon issued his warrant for the arrest of all parties charged in the affidavit with a violation of law.

This warrant has been served on all parties therein named with the exception of yourself. I deem it my duty now to state to you the reasons of the delay in the execution of the warrant. On the 22d inst. I had an interview with you, in which I stated to you the information I had received in relation to the proposed departure of large bodies of men in the steamer Northern Light on the 24th inst. for the purpose of invading the territory of Nicaragua. You disclaimed any knowledge of any such movement. In the interview you claimed to be in the United States in a diplomatic character. The Government of the United States has at all times conformed to the practice of the laws of nations, and I felt satisfied that the President would extend to any person claiming that relation, such courtesy as in his judgment comported with the dignity of the United States.

From the correspondence, copies of which have since been delivered to you, it appears that you have not been received or acknowledged as a Minister by the Executive of the United States, that you have no right as an accredited Minister. Your position is simply that of a person coming to this country to present himself as such and not received by reason of his failure to appear that he represented any lawful Government." The letter of the Attorney-General further adds "that under such circumstances any diplomatic privilege awarded to you is of mere transit and courtesy and not of right, and that courtesy would be withdrawn from you so soon as there should be cause to believe that you are engaged in or contemplating any act not consistent with the laws, the peace or the public honor of the United States."

Having advised the Attorney-General of the charge against you, and of the process issued thereon, I am now authorized to say that the President, proceeding in the spirit of the fullest consideration for the diplomatic character, desires me to notify you of the present charge, and that no process will be served upon you, provided you shall not become chargeable with any further offence, and shall depart from the country within a reasonable time.

By the Constitution of the United States, a privilege of exemption from arrest is accorded to Senators and Representatives. It extends to them the privilege of going to and returning from Congress. Similar exemptions are accorded to members of Legislature. Witnesses under certain circumstances are exempt from arrest. But in all these cases the exemption is strictly construed by our Courts. Whilst it is proper that the agents of the people and witnesses shall be properly protected, it is also just that citizens having claims shall not be deprived of their legal rights by the improper exercise of this exemption. In like manner the courtesy extended to you is that of going to Washington and returning to the foreign country from whence you claim to come as Minister, within a reasonable time. In the hope that no further complaint will be made against you, tendering to you my best wishes for your safe return to your own country,

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN McKEON, District-Attorney United States.

To PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq.

OUT OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collector REDFIELD has advised Mr. McKEON that FABENS[?] has been suspended, and CREIGHTON removed from their offices in the Custom-House; also that HALL has resigned.

It is stated that President PIERCE, as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and Hon. John McKEON will be legally proceeded against by the Nicaraguan Transit Company, for the illegal detention of their ship.

Major GEORGE B. HALL denies that he made use of the expression which he is charged with making in the Eldridge-street jail on Friday evening, while visiting FABENS. Such language is not his habit.

Marine Disaster—Twenty-five Persons Saved.

Capt. BURR[?], of bark Mary Alston[?], from Palermo, arrived at this port on Saturday, reports: Dec. 22, lat. 36° 19', long. 66° 59', fell in with schooner Eagle [illegible], of and for Bermuda, dismasted, and took from her nine persons. The ship Kossuth, of Bath, from Boston for Havana, was lying by at the same time, and took on board the remainder of the Eagle's company.

Dec. 26, lat. 21° 05', long. 71', fell in with ship Heber, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and grain, dismasted, and in a sinking condition. Took off the ship's company, comprising 16 persons, the sea being so high it was not deemed prudent to attempt to save anything belonging to the ship.

The Burlington Tragedy.

The trial of ISAAC ADAMS, the engineer on the Camden and Amboy Railroad at the time of the Burlington accident, for manslaughter, in causing the death of MARGARET PRESCOTT, was commenced at Mount Holly on Friday last. No new facts have been elicited.

News from Texas.

We have San Antonio papers to the 15th inst.; Austin, 15th; Galveston, 20th.

The San Antonio Texan says:

"By a private letter, dated Bandera City, Nov. 19, we learn that the Indians had been killing cattle; and the writer remarks that the soldiers were encamped 17 miles above, and he and another person had to travel most of the day to inform them of these Indian depredations. Bandera City is some seventy miles from San Antonio. Our country is so large that it is almost impossible to prevent the Indians from coming down to the settlements."

At the municipal election in Austin, on the 10th inst., Mr. E. R. PECK, the American Party candidate, was elected Mayor by a majority of fifty-four over Mr. E. N. LANE, the Democratic candidate.

The Austin State Times furnishes us with a summary of Legislative proceedings, but it contains little of general interest. The Senate has concurred in the House bill increasing the salary of the Governor to $3,000 per annum. The Senate had laid on the table the Public Debt bill until Wednesday last, 19th inst."

The same paper has a letter dated Cypress Spring, Hays County, Dec. 7, from which we take the following extract:

"On my arrival here I learn of much excitement on the 'Sandies,' tributaries of the Colorado, and comprehending a settlement of seventy-five families. The Indians have made a descent, stealing in their midst a number of horses, and wounding several others that were found with the arrows still sticking in them.

Mr. PHILLIPS[?], an old Texian, who has passed a large part of his youthful period in the captivity of the Comanches, and who speaks the dialect of the tribes living west of Texas with native fluency, has been delegated by the people of the Sandies to conclude a peace with the Lipans, who are supposed to be the tribe principal in outrage.

Mr. PHILLIPS[?] has performed his mission to the best of his ability, with no other result than that of being informed that this tribe only await a favorable season of the year when they will commence and prosecute a system of indiscriminate rapine, theft and bloodshed upon the people in that part of the country."

The Indianola Bulletin of the 14th has the following, which is "important if true":

"A rumor has reached here that our fellow-townsman, Dr. LEVI JONES, has succeeded in obtaining a quarter of a million of dollars, and that he will be here in a few days, to commence the building of a railroad from here to El Paso, upon a charter granted him at the last session of the Legislature. This is said to be the best charter in the State, and will doubtless be the beginning of the great Pacific Road."

Mr. BROWN, one of the editors of the Galveston Civilian and a member of the Legislature, writes from Austin on the 13th inst.:

"The fate of the Texas Debt act of Congress, in my opinion, is doubtful. In the House it is thought by some well-informed that it will have from two to five majority in its favor, and in the Senate one. This is too close to remove doubt on the subject."

The News noticing the arrival of materials for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, says:

"Twenty miles of this road is now graded, and the ties that have arrived are being sent across the bay to Virginia Point. Seventy-five hands are now engaged in grading, but additional hands will commence laying the ties and iron next week."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings in the House on Saturday.

Peremptory Demand for the Recall of M. Crampton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The adjournment was carried yesterday, and the organization again postponed by the defection of a few professed Republicans. Watch the yeas and nays, and notice who votes for adjournments and who pairs off. True Republicans will do neither at this crisis.

Another influence which contributed to the defeat yesterday, was the concentration of six votes on PENNINGTON, which encouraged the disheartened and yielding opposition to hope that to-morrow BANKS might be dropped and a new man pressed. Depend upon it, this hope will be disappointed.

The mass of the Republicans are firm in the conviction that to drop BANKS will be a virtual defeat, and are resolved therefore to stand or fall with him.

Prominent Richardson men say to-day that BANKS will be elected to-morrow. This seems to be the general conviction, but may again be disappointed.

MR. MARCY has answered Lord CLARENDON's last dispatch in the illicit recruiting case, and has peremptorily demanded Mr. CRAMPTON's recall. Mark this. S.

Mr. Banks nearly Elected—The Report of the Hertz Trial—Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

MR. BANKS last week, on one or two occasions, obtained precisely votes enough for the election of a Speaker, but, before the result could be announced, several gentlemen who had been sent for hurriedly entered the House and cast their suffrages for another, thus turning the scale.

The report of the trial of HERTZ, in the British enlistment case, published in the Pennsylvanian, has been sworn to by the phonographer as correct, and has been filed in the State Department as an authentic record of the proceedings.

Owing to continued sickness, Chief Justice TANEY is not expected to take his seat on the bench during the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Administration Uneasy—Firmness of the Republicans—The Wilmot Proviso Sustained by Southern Men—The Position of Solomon G. Haven—The Plurality Resolution, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

As I write, the eightieth vote for Speaker is taking, being the third to-day, without any material change. Still I am quite confident that BANKS will be elected ere adjournment. The President stated this morning to a friend that the House would organize to-day—a distinct indication of his purpose to aid in effecting that result. RICHARDSON says he is tired of the contest, and that it must end. But the trouble is to tell how to end it.

PRESIDENT ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The Administration is anxious for the solution, but finds difficulty in controlling it. The firmness of the Republican column has astounded and dismayed the Administration Party, and the success of the National Know-Nothings in proving themselves better Pro-Slavery men than the supporters of Mr. RICHARDSON, has excited serious concern in the breasts of many Southern Democrats, who fear they will be routed at home by the "Americans." Under these circumstances no individual RICHARDSON man likes to take the responsibility of dodging the vote, and so permitting BANKS's election, for fear that he will be handled severely for it on the stump by an "American" competitor. On the other hand, the Northern Nebraska men feel that their only possible chance of safety lies in breaking down Mr. BANKS, and so they are loath to aid indirectly in his elevation.

POSSIBLE CONTINGENCIES.

Nevertheless the thing has to be done; and if the BANKS men are all true, and insist on prolonging the session to-day until a result is obtained, my prediction will be fulfilled. The danger is on side propositions, motions for adjournment, &c., &c., which, though too often sustained by professed Anti-Nebraska men, are really just as much of "aid and comfort" as the enemy ask or need. Another obstacle in the way of organization is the fact that the South Carolina delegation and some few other straggling Democrats, differ from the Administration men, and are anxious to secure the organization and its patronage. These are fighting desperately to prolong the contest, in the hope that eventually they can get Mr. ORR in the Chair by some such indirect road as that suggested by LEWIS D. CAMPBELL's resolution of Wednesday, if not by a compromise between the Know-Nothings and RICHARDSON men. This element of the contest, as you will perceive, aids in defeating BANKS' election by default.

SOUTHERN MEN SUSTAINING WILMOT'S PROVISO.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. SEWARD, of Ga., proposing the election of Mr. RICHARDSON by the union of all friends of non-intervention in the Slavery question, was simply a proposition to "retire from active service" the Democratic Caucus platform, in the hope that it would bring the Know-Nothings to a vote for the Caucus nominee. It failed, however, as it met with opposition from those Democrats who understood the programme, and don't want RICHARDSON elected, and was spurned also by the Know-Nothings themselves, who insist upon having the compromise candidate for whom they will vote. The little debate upon the resolution brought HUMPHREY MARSHALL out, and compelled him, as the leader of the Know-Nothings, to take the extremest Pro-Slavery ground. It also involved THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of N. C., in the admission of the power of Congress to admit or prohibit Slavery in the Territories—which, of course, is a distinct admission of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso.

HAVEN JOINED TO HIS IDOLS.

Among the dozen gentlemen who, elected as Anti-Nebraska men, have proved treacherous to their professions, and exerted their best abilities by covert indirection to secure the triumph of the Administration and its Pro-Slavery supporters, there is none who so severely deserves rebuke as does SOLOMON G. HAVEN of Buffalo. From the beginning he has voted with the "stragglers." His first love was HENRY M. FULLER,—and he stood by that gentleman day after day, notwithstanding he was satisfactory to the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings—until Mr. FULLER was roasted out upon the floor, and made to confess that he received these Southern votes *because he was opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and ready to vote for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State!*

When that revelation was made, HAVEN turned pale. His agitation was visible to everybody who chose to observe him. He had repeatedly, since his arrival here this Winter, declared that he was in favor of, and would vote for, the restoration of the Missouri restriction, as a dozen of his colleagues will testify, if necessary. Of course in the face of this development, he could not consistently vote for FULLER, however safe it might have been before that gentleman's sentiments had been publicly exposed. He saw this, and after writhing a few hours longer on the Fuller hook, detached himself, and threw his vote "around loose;" yesterday he declared himself ill, and induced Mr. EDWARDS to pair off with him for the day,—prudently determined you see, that his betrayed constituents should not profit even by the interposition of Providence. As, under the Plurality rule, should it be adopted, Mr. EDWARDS's vote would be of far more value than Mr. HAVEN's for "Scattering," the former doubtless would not have agreed to pair off with him, had not HAVEN declared that he would vote for JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, rather than permit the success of Mr. BANKS. After having reached this depth of political infamy, it is not at all surprising that Mr. HAVEN should this morning again cast his vote for FULLER. Will the freemen of Buffalo mark this conduct of their representative? "He is joined to his idols—let him alone."

THE PLURALITY RESOLUTION.

The Administration leaders are to-day exceedingly anxious that the Banks men should again move the plurality resolution. If they would do so, enough Administration men would sustain it to carry it through, and the election of Mr. BANKS would be settled upon the first ballot. But the friends of Mr. BANKS are not now anxious to take the plurality, unless it shall be generally voted for by the Opposition, for they feel that the time is rapidly approaching, if not already come, when the Administration must yield the contest, without the slightest concession from the Republicans.

Since I commenced my letter several ballots have been had, and Mr. PENNINGTON on the last received five votes. This division, however, is only temporary. The House has already refused to adjourn by a vote of 19 to 179, and I think ere midnight there will be gentlemen of the Democratic side of the House too drowsy to hear their names called on the ballot. It is to be regretted, however, that some of our friends still continue to pair off with the Opposition. I cannot regard this as excusable at this time under any ordinary circumstances.

It is stated that Mr. MOORE, of Ohio, yesterday, when BANKS wanted only three of an election, proposed to Mr. SCOTT, of Ind., and Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, to unite with him in changing their votes to BANKS, and so decide the contest at once. They declined the proposition, notwithstanding they have heretofore indicated a readiness to vote for BANKS whenever their votes would elect him.

THE NICARAGUA FILLIBUSTERS.

It is difficult to understand where the correspondents of some of your cotemporaries learn that the action of the authorities in breaking up the Northern Light fillibusters is "universally condemned here." On the contrary, I find the almost universal expression to be precisely the reverse.

THE RETIRING BOARD TO BE SUSTAINED.

The President and the Secretary of the Navy now fully acknowledge that the finding of the Board has resulted in serious injustice in some cases. I am not sure that they justify the failure of the board to keep a record of its proceedings. But they do think that upon the whole it has accomplished a great good to the Navy, and that the individual cases of injustice can be essentially remedied without abrogating the action of the Board and beginning de novo as is desired.

THE ONLY REMEDIES WHICH ARE PRACTICABLE.

My decided impression is that the President will indicate a disposition to restore, by renomination, such officers as, in the opinion of the Navy Department, are clearly entitled to restoration. He will also encourage and facilitate some legislation for the relief of meritorious officers who, by "retiring" or furlough, have been placed in the same category with officers whose mental or moral incapacity has led to their loss of place on the active service list, and will, perhaps, favor an appropriation of a year's pay to all officers who have been dropped. It will readily be perceived that by pursuing this course the executive will take away from the complainants a very large part of their available capital before Congress, and so will render his position in favor of sustaining the action of the Board generally a very strong one. I trust our naval friends will not charge your correspondent's conclusions with being the offspring of his wishes. Eventually they will find these views confirmed, and they will do well to bear them in mind in future prosecution of their efforts for redress such as they desire.

THE TIMES FORESHADOWING.

May I not, without egotism, call your attention the fact that the official correspondence brought out by the recent proceedings against the Northern Light "emigrants," has again established the truth of your correspondent's [illegible] of our Government's action in respect to the WALKER Government in Nicaragua, and its Minister, PARKER H. FRENCH. I rely confidently upon the publication of the official correspondence in the illicit British recruiting affair, to equally vindicate all I have written you upon that subject also. A studied persistent effort has been made from the beginning to create the impression that our Government passed over Mr. CRAMPTON altogether, and chose to forget him in the anxiety to get directly at John Bull. The sequel will show that the very commencement of the correspondence on the subject consisted of the most direct and serious charges against the British minister—charges from which Mr. MARCY can never recede, because they were based upon positive proofs then and now in his possession. Of course it is within the province of the President to let Mr. CRAMPTON slide,—but can he do so under such circumstances as these, when our diplomatic records contain already the story of that official's accusation and *conviction* of serious offences against our laws!

CONGRESSIONAL SMOKERS.

Gentlemen will do well to take a little pains to preserve the dignity and decorum of the House. It is to be hoped that not many individuals having wit enough to get to Congress, will be as absent-minded as was a certain member from the refined and cultivated state of Georgia to-day, who paraded himself in front of the Clerk's desk for some time with a cigar in his mouth, and his hat stuck stiffly on the back of his head. If the Clerk or the Sergeant-at-Arms had taken the liberty of hinting to *him* the impropriety of his conduct, he doubtless would have thanked them for the service.

WHO IS HE?

A genteel, harmless, nice looking young man, with long surtout, buttoned resolutely up to his chin, took a seat a day or two since upon the rostrum alongside the Clerk, and occupied it for two or three hours. He was a stranger to many of the members, who, remembering that it is not in order for even one of their own number to approach the Clerk when a vote is being taken, were in something of a quandary to know who he was, and were much surprised to learn that it was the President's private Secretary—who has just as much right within the bar as has John Jones, of the lobby, and not a whit more. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Two ballots were taken on assembling, the last resulting as follows:

Mr. Banks	103	Mr. Pennington	8
Mr. Fuller	32	Scattering	5
Mr. Richardson	68		

Necessary for a choice, 108.

The vote on the sixth ballot stood:

Mr. Banks	100	Mr. Pennington	5
Mr. Fuller	30	Scattering	5
Mr. Richardson	66		

Mr. SMITH, of Va., made a brief statement to show that Mr. BANKS had left the American Party and joined the Fusionists for the express purpose and design of resisting what he calls the aggressions of Slavery.

Mr. GROW, in reply, said that those voting for Mr. BANKS understood their duties, without instruction or advice from the other side of the House.

Mr. SMITH responded, saying he wished the country to understand the character of the man the Fusionists were voting for.

Two further ballots were then taken, the last resulting as follows:

Mr. Banks	98	Mr. Fuller	29
Mr. Richardson	66	Mr. Pennington	6

Messrs. WHITNEY, POWELL, WILLIAMS and ORR received one vote each.

It was now 5½ o'clock, and Mr. MARSHALL moved an adjournment, which was negatived by [illegible] majority.

At 6 o'clock the motion to adjourn was renewed by Mr. ORR, and carried by 10 majority.

From Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The steamship Isabel, from Havana on the morning of the 26th inst., and from Key West on the evening of the same day, arrived here to-day. There is no news of importance from Havana.

The steamship Star of the West, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived at Key West on the 24th inst. and left again the same evening for New-York.

The ship Hudson, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, went ashore on the [illegible] Shoals on the 23d inst., but was got off without damage.

The Maine Law Approved by the Queen of England.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 29.

A copy of an order in Council, dated at the Court of Windsor Castle, Nov. 21, 1855, was this morning received at the office of the Prohibitionist, in this city. In it her Majesty gives her official sanction to the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Province of New-Brunswick, and directs the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, and all other persons whom it may concern, to be governed thereby accordingly. The law takes effect on the 1st of January next.

Destruction of the Gas Works at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Gas Works in this place took fire about 2 o'clock this morning from the purifier. The chain to which was attached the weight, broke, and the weight fell upon the purifier, making a hole and letting off the gas. A terrific explosion followed, tearing off the roof and forcing out the walls of the building.

Melancholy Accident.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 30.

At Falmouth, Me., on Thursday evening, a Mr. COFFIN, and two young ladies named HASKELL, while "coasting," were precipitated over the bank of a river a distance of forty feet, and COFFIN and one of the ladies were drowned, and the other was so badly injured that it is feared she cannot survive.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Our City Council has provided for the payment of the interest on the city bonds, issued to the Steubenville Railroad, due on the 1st prox., at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in New-York.

The river here measures 6 feet 41 inches, and is falling.

Death of Nicholas Devereux.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, a prominent citizen, and one of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, died at 6 o'clock this morning, aged 67 years.

Snow Storm in the East.

[illegible], Sunday, Dec. 30.

About eight inches of snow fell here last night. The weather has been cold and clear to-day, and there is excellent sleighing.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The steamship Marion, from New-York, arrived at her wharf here at 12 o'clock this (Saturday) noon.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The steamship Augusta arrived here to-day from New-York at [illegible] P. M., with all on board well.

Note from Mr. Valk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If your correspondents, when writing of or to me, will but sign their *true* names, and designate their places of residence, I may deem it proper to notice their communications.

Your ob't serv't, WM. W. VALK, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

More About the New Church in Fourth-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In his address at the dedication of his new and beautiful Church, Dr. BELLOWS stated that he preferred not to give it the title proposed by some, of "All Saint's," as that might seem to exclude sinners from coming to pray within its precincts, and that he adopted the name of "All Soul's," to indicate that all having souls to save might there address the common Father of Mankind. Will you, Mr. Editor, allow an outsider to take exception to the meaning attached to the two titles by the eloquent and accomplished Unitarian Divine? In the first place, churches should be dedicated only to God, in commemoration of some mystery, or manifestation of his goodness and power. Catholics and Episcopalians consecrate a church to the Most High, under the invocation of his servants, St. Luke, St. James, St. Thomas, &c., &c.; but this dedicating the church *to the congregation* is something without precedent. The feast of "All Saints" is celebrated on the first day of November, in commemoration of their united virtues. Many churches, beginning with the Pantheon at Rome, have been named in honor of the same object. The feast of "All Souls" is celebrated on the 2d of November, in suffrage of all the faithful departed who are still in a state of purgation, where they may be helped by the prayers of the Church upon earth, in virtue of the communion of Saints, whereby they are united in the communication of the merits of Christ. Now, what reply is to be given to the old-fashioned folks who ask whether Dr. BELLOWS' congregation believe in Purgatory?—whether they will have solemn High Mass of Requiem for the Dead on the titular feast of their Church,—the 2d of November,—as Bishop HUGHES has in St. Patrick's Cathedral? &c., &c. Why, simply that the Doctor does not probably so believe, but that he has borrowed an old and common expression from the Catholic Church, and mystified us by using it in a sense entirely his own. The liberty of thus recoining old currency in words is taken not only by the builders of handsome churches, but more frequently by the authors of new books; and if their meaning is not rightly apprehended, assuredly the writer, and not the reader, must bear the blame. CONSERVATIVE.

Wilson Industrial School.

The Wilson Industrial School held their festival on Friday, at their house No. 137 Avenue A. The exercises were exceedingly pleasant, and in the very highest manner creditable to the pupils, and certainly not less so to their teachers, Miss ROBINSON and her associates. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, and then the children enjoyed an excellent dinner, and the many Christmas presents, provided by kind friends; both of which they richly deserved, after the remarkably good examination they had passed.

The School numbers about 280 scholars, and is so full the managers have been obliged to refuse admission to any more for the present. It would be difficult to find in any school room a hundred more happy and intelligent appearing, well-behaved girls, than we saw in one of their rooms. All success to the Industrial Schools.

The Omnibus Horses.

It was a pitiful sight on the more crowded and steep inclines of the lower part of the City to witness the frequent falling of the poor reeking, jaded brutes that drew the omnibuses during the fall of the snow on Saturday evening, and hideous to hear the curses of the drivers.

On Friday morning, at the corner of Liberty-street, in Broadway, with the thermometer down below the freezing point, a disabled horse, evidently in great pain, was left for street passengers to gaze at. We left the office at midnight on our way home, the same horse still lay there, beating his head against the stones. Some one had placed a miserable wisp of straw as a cushion. Next morning, at ten, we passed the same spot, and there lay the horse, not yet dead. He was there alive at noon—thousands were hourly passing—the horse, for aught we know, may be there yet. One sentimental individual said "it ought to be shot." An uncharitable Englishman thought the remark applied with far more correctness to the wretches who owned him, had made money out of his services, and left him there to die by inches.

Fires.

FIRE IN [illegible]-STREET.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the house No. 51 [illegible]-street, but was extinguished with but little damage, by the First Ward Police. A man named DAVID MAHON, one of the occupants of the house, was badly burned while endeavoring to put out the fire. He was removed to the City Hospital.

FIRE IN SULLIVAN-STREET.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire occurred in the rear building No. 118 Sullivan-street. damage trifling. It originated from a lighted candle which had been carelessly placed too near a window curtain.

FIRE IN THIRD-STREET.

A fire broke out about 10½ o'clock last night, in the grocery-store No. [illegible] Third-street. It was extinguished, with a loss of about $500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Capture of a Burglar.

A German burglar named HENRY BROWN was captured at 8 o'clock Friday evening while attempting to break into the dwelling of Col. CONNER, No. [illegible] Fourth-street. He was conveyed to the Station-house, when on searching him a complete set of burglars' tools was found on him. BROWN was taken before Justice DAVISON at the Jefferson Market who committed him for trial.

Dangerous.

The sidewalks are so very slippery now that pedestrianism is not unattended with danger. A woman slipped and fell on Saturday night in Broadway, near White-street, and fractured her thigh. She was removed to the Hospital.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Woodruff.

It was announced Saturday morning that the decisions in the cases pending before the General Term would be rendered on Monday, to which day the Court was ordered to stand adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Betts will deliver decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—The General Term will deliver decisions.

No Jury trials this week.

To-morrow being New-Year's Day, the Courts of Law, the Chambers of the Common Council, and the Bridge Committee Room will be closed. See [illegible].

LONG-ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 73 deaths for the week ending the 27th inst., from the following diseases:

Apoplexy, [illegible] ... consumption, [illegible] ... hemorrhage of the lungs, inflammation of the brain, do. kidney, do. liver, premature birth, 1 each; congestion of the brain, do. lungs, debility, diarrhea, dropsy in the head, inflammation of the bowels, old age, teething, 2 each; [illegible] convulsions, inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; croup, 10; scarlet fever, 12. Males, 38; females, 35; adults, 19; infants, 54. Total, 73.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

The Mayor announces that he will receive his friends at the Mayor's office on New-Year's day, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the City Clerk's office on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., Alderman [illegible], President of the Board, in the Chair, and fourteen of the sixteen members present. Various bills, petitions, and communications were presented and referred, and several bills were ordered paid.

Alderman CORE, from the Special Committee on Emblems, delivered to the Board eighteen emblems and the dye from which they were made, together with the bill of $250 for them. They are for presentation—one to the Mayor, one to each of the Aldermen, and one to the City Clerk. They are of gold, with the State arms represented upon the front, which is round, a plain convex back and an octagon border. The ornament is about one and a half inches in diameter. They are the first emblems procured by the municipal authorities of the city, and each bears the name of the person to whom presented, and the date in a circle around the representation of the State arms.

Mayor MANNERS reported to the Board the suspension of HIRAM L. [illegible], recently arrested on a charge of burglary.

The death of EARL B. SIFFELL, the Collector of Arrears of Taxes, was announced, and an election was had for his successor, which resulted in the choice of W. C. MORRIS.

A resolution was adopted to discharge the Special Committee, appointed some months ago, to locate the route of the Bergen Point Railroad, and a new Committee was appointed, consisting of Aldermen TYRRELL, HILL and WILSON.

Alderman ERWIN moved to take from the table the Mayor's veto of the proposed contract for lighting the city with gas. The motion was lost.

The Board resolved to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M. hereafter, instead of 3 o'clock. The next regular meeting will take place to-morrow evening at the Lyceum.

New-Jersey Teachers Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association is holding its third annual meeting in this city. It convened at 2¼ o'clock this P. M., in the High School building, which is, by the way, an admirably arranged and furnished school-house.

In the evening President CLARK delivered his valedictory address—subject, "SOCRATES, a model teacher." He sketched the life of this philosopher, philanthropist and teacher, held him up in his diligence and devotion to duty as worthy of all imitation, and said it will be time enough for us to ask why we are not honored as he is when we live as he lived. The address was appropriate.

The state of education in the respective counties was described by members from the various counties.

The report of the committee on the State Agency was read and accepted, and the committee discharged. PEDAGOGUE.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

The forenoon of to-day was occupied by the members of the State Teachers' Association in business matters.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—J. SANDFORD SMITH, of Sussex.
Vice-Presidents—T. P. F. REYNOLDS, of Cumberland, and C. A. KERR, of Somerset.
Corresponding Secretary—T. J. CONNALLY, of Morris.
Recording Secretary—G. B. SEARS, of Essex.
Treasurer—S. BACKUS, of Mercer.

This afternoon S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Public Schools in New-York City, addressed the Association upon the fundamental principles of popular education. He argued that education is the best preventive of crime and incentive to virtue; that the State has a right to prevent as well as to punish crime, and to take all measures necessary to educate *every* child. The liberty claimed by some American citizens of causing their children to grow up in ignorance and vice is an anomalous and dangerous kind of freedom. It interferes with the liberty of others. *Every man* is interested in the education of *all* the people, for every man is subject to the effects of crime. These truths the faithful teacher will not fail to enforce. Thus doing his duty, though he may labor and live and die unappreciated, and unrewarded, his memory will be blessed, and his reward sure.

Prof. PECKHAM, of Newark, was elected Editor, in place of Prof. Cole, resigned.

Miss ELIZA A. CHASE, of Newark, was associated with Prof. PECKHAM in the editorship.

J. B. THOMPSON was elected State Agent for the ensuing year. His address is New-Brunswick, N. J.

This evening a large audience assembled in expectation of a rich treat from Prof. FOSTER, of Union College, nor were they disappointed. But the address was perfectly *unreportable*.

The next meeting will be held at Bridgeton, Cumberland County.

After some words of mutual exhortation and encouragement the Association adjourned, and the members will go home on the morrow with hearts warmed for their work. PEDAGOGUE.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

[illegible]

The Fall of Kars—General Kmety—[illegible]

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It is reported that Kars has fallen. Its gallant defenders had at last to yield—not to man's [illegible], but to famine. It is a sad tale, to me [illegible] sad. Several gallant friends and countrymen of mine are involved in the doom of the [illegible] town. The first and foremost among them General KMETY, the hero of the late bloody victory by which the emaciated garrison of the ill-fated town [illegible] the whole army of MOURAVIEFF [illegible] KMETY, than whom there is no man living more [illegible] as a soldier, or as a patriot [illegible]. Then there was KOHLMAN (Tahir Pasha), a distinguished staff officer of rare abilities and [illegible]. And BATORY [illegible], a cavalry officer, daring and brave [illegible]. If Kars was his death [illegible] it can be reported of him, that [illegible] he died. It is almost a mythical tale. Towards the close of the great struggle in Hungary, when our south army was retreating from Szegedin towards Temesvar, one evening BATORY [illegible] to cover the retreat by a cavalry attack [illegible] two squadrons of Hussars. He, with his [illegible] three hundred, threw himself in open [illegible] order upon the cavalry of the [illegible] numbers ten-fold superior to his own. The charge was perfectly successful, but [illegible] retreat, he found himself surrounded by some [illegible] lancers and dragoons. He dealt many a heavy blow, though bleeding from twenty lance wounds, till his horse being killed under him, he received a sharp sabre sword cut across his head, and [illegible] helpless and prostrate—in all, twenty-three wounds. The advancing enemy left him for dead on the field; and for dead he was reported. [illegible] tribute to his memory [illegible] year and a half rolled on over our heads, and [illegible] a prisoner of European diplomacy [illegible] when lo! one day I received a letter from BATORY dated Belgrade, reporting himself alive, and free, and ready to charge again in spite of his twenty-three wounds. It would be a long tale to tell. Suffice to know that the hand of God [illegible] tected him on the gory field of death. I [illegible] my life, felt a blissful joy like that his letter [illegible] caused me.

Such were some of the men who fought at Kars. What has become of them? Dead perhaps, massacred by some vile Cossack, [illegible] from starvation, exhausted by famine, they tried to find a way across the thousands of the enemy. General KMETY is reported to have effected his escape in the last moments of the ill-fated town. But, alas! his success is problematic. [illegible]

[illegible]

The news of to-day appears to leave yet some hope that the report of the fall of Kars might prove untrue. The fact, however, is so likely, and so little do circumstances warrant a better anticipation, that I scarcely dare indulge in the pleasant hope of doubt.

At all events, the fallen condition of Kars is a sad illustration to the fact, how successful the Western Powers have been in depriving Turkey of her last resources of effective action, and independent spontaneity. Scarcely two years ago Turkey had on the Danube a glorious army of 150,000 men, victorious in every engagement. Fettered as they were by the near presence of the Western auxiliaries, who went to the East, not for the purpose of aiding, but with the positive intention of hindering Turkey in her military operations; still the brave Turks perfectly defeated the Russians. Since that time they scarcely ever were allowed to fight; yet the glorious army is lost; scattered and shattered by the dispositions of the Allies, it has dwindled without a battle to a skeleton. Things have been so managed, that Turkey has no army more; not so much as to attempt to relieve Kars, though 30,000 men had been more than sufficient to save it. The Allies, on their part, with 200,000 idle men in the Crimea, stood by and let it fall, just as they stood by, and left MOUSSA PACHA, unassisted in his glorious defence of Silistria. It was evident from the beginning, that the Western Governments have made up their mind, not to leave Turkey in the position to influence their own movements either in the field or in the negotiations. To effect this her power had to be paralyzed—and paralyzed it is to such an extent, that the *Times* can already avow the startling iniquity, that the Western Powers do not care a bit about the independence and integrity of Turkey, nor pay the slightest attention either to the wishes or the interests of the dead body of that prostrate empire.

In fact, at this very moment the business of pacification is pushed on by all means of pressure and intrigue. We hear of what Austria proposes; though had the Western powers retained the slightest sense of *self dignity*, she would not be permitted to thrust her dirty fingers into the business at all; we hear of BONAPARTE's approval of the Austrian terms—of PALMERSTON yielding to the pressure from Paris—we hear of Russia—we hear, in fact, of everybody meddling with the transactions in some way or another, but whether Turkey, the *principal party*, does or does not like the plotted arrangement, and its terms, that is a matter nobody thinks worth his while to inquire or to care about.

I, however, believe that Turkey has it still in her power to make them rue their insolence, and regret their iniquity of broken faith. And no political crime ever yet escaped punishment, nor ever will.

As to the real state of negotiations, though there is no obscure compiler of editorials, but fan-

[illegible] vaguely his version quite with so much authority [illegible] between [illegible] and himself [illegible] their own [illegible] baking [illegible] at the bidding of any [illegible] I, for one, cannot pretend to tell what [illegible] mysterious table of secret diplomacy [illegible] just now.

However, though I cannot read the stars, I know how to read circumstances, and can trace the finger of God in the logical concatenation [illegible]

[illegible]

KOSSUTH.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Death of a French Poet—American Chevaliers d'Industrie, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

[illegible] one of the first poets of France, [illegible] has just died, and a [illegible] Workmen—men whose daily occupation requires bodily exercise—are [illegible]. The Emperor has been twice treated for what was feared to be a commencement of it, and each time with relief; but the regularity of his [illegible] is merely from fear of a development of this malady. Baron LOUIS attributes the unusual development of the disease to the diminished amount of exercise which each generation [illegible] charges it upon the [illegible] learned Professor's hobby just now [illegible] upon tobacco; while Dr. PELLETAN charges it upon the [illegible] of the day. Dr. PELLETAN is evidently in the right; and as communities grow older and more corrupt, softening of the spinal marrow will take its place with gout and apoplexy as one of the diseases of the fashionable world.

[illegible]

Next Sunday week is set down for the great bellico-gastronomic *fête* at the Crystal Palace. The National Guard of Paris, and other corps of the regular service who have not yet taken part in the war, will give on that occasion a grand banquet to the returned corps who have been engaged in the Crimea. These returned corps (which, it should be mentioned, [illegible] in the Crimea, since reinforcements [illegible] their loss) are composed in a great part of the corps *d'élite*, of which the Imperial Guard forms a respectable portion. These corps are collecting in the environs of Paris, preparatory to a grand triumphal entry, which will take place previous to the Crystal Palace Banquet. The Emperor will preside at the banquet, [illegible] and the Prince NAPOLEON [illegible] another of those remarkable speeches with which His Majesty likes to astonish the world. The civil element will not mingle in this grand *fête*. Mars and NAPOLEON will reign alone. The trophies of Austerlitz and Marengo will be twined with those of Sebastopol, and the [illegible] soldiers of the first Empire will [illegible] of the second; and LOUIS NAPOLEON [illegible] will be in his glory.

MORE AMERICAN CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE.

The French Government has awarded three more Americans the title of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, "for services rendered to science and arts at the Palais de l'Industrie." The allowance is large and generous; and as there is no knowing where the liberality of the Government may stop, two Americans have suddenly left town to avoid the infliction. Of the three last decorated, (would it be believed?) two made direct application for it by letter to the Prince NAPOLEON! The Legion of Honor is an institution founded under the first Empire, which gives titles of merit to individuals for important services rendered to the state or to society at large in the arts or sciences, in war or religion, and from the very nature and origin of the title is one of those things which a man could not ask for. Yet it is a positive fact, for which I have documentary evidence, that two of those who have received the much coveted Cross, and who certainly never would have received it otherwise, did condescend to become suppliants at the feet of the French throne, while another American is at this moment making efforts to the same end! The Legion of Honor is a noble institution in itself, and if its ribbons are sometimes given wrongfully and foolishly, these faults do not detract from the general usefulness of the order, or render less desirable an enrolment among its list of members. But to ask to be enrolled is in the first place an undignified and humiliating act such as Frenchmen themselves do not commit; and then for an American to make such a demand is a mortification which I never expected to undergo.

The names of the three new recipients of the Imperial favor are Mr. CHARLES GOODYEAR, Mr. M. B. FIELD and Mr. STERRY HUNT. (Mr. C. H. MCCORMICK—we have Prince NAPOLEON's word for the fact—would have received the decoration if he had been in Paris.) These three, added to those granted at the close of the Exhibition, make six decorations for the United States. Mr. GOODYEAR was decorated for his important discovery of vulcanized india-rubber, the manufacture of which has received such a vast and rapid development in France; Mr. FIELD for having acted six weeks as President of the American Board [illegible]; Mr. HUNT for being [illegible]. Mr. GOODYEAR [illegible] Government can [illegible] France an industry [illegible] thousands of its people [illegible] besides bringing a large revenue into its coffers [illegible] and it was by an oversight [illegible] in the supplementary [illegible] Mr. FIELD gets his [illegible], as President of the Company, [illegible] which he filled with zeal and distinction, while Mr. HUNT, it is to be supposed, [illegible] on the supposition that, for a Yankee to be a Professor on British soil, even a professor of Chemistry at Montreal, he must be a man of transcendent talents.

A very natural astonishment was felt by the Americans, that in this liberal distribution of honors, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, who was known more to the Imperial Commission than any other American, by his daily and highly valued labors in the International Jury, should have been overlooked. But Mr. FLEISCHMANN is marked by the French Police as a "red"; he spoke vehemently to Prince NAPOLEON at the field of La Trappe, when the Prince gave an order in regard to the trial of reaping machines, which Mr. F. believed would be to the injury of one of the American machines engaged in the trial; and finally he has not asked for, nor courted his decoration with a view to obtain a decoration. I say this much for Mr. FLEISCHMANN, because I know the extent and the value of his labors on the Jury, the high appreciation that is placed upon them by his distinguished colleagues, and because I saw what took place between him and the Prince NAPOLEON at La Trappe. Of all the collaborators in the American department of the great exhibition, Mr. F.'s claims were the highest.

I cite the three Americans—the two who received and the one who hoped to receive—decorations by [illegible] before the Grand Sanhedrim of Know-Nothings for trial and judgment!

WORSE STILL!—ONE OF THE DECORATED GENTLEMEN IN CLICHY.

The day that Mr. GOODYEAR received his decoration he was seized on a most [illegible] for debt, and thrown into [illegible] which only a short time ago [illegible] quite as absurd [illegible] matter of debt is [illegible]. Thus Mr. GOODYEAR, whose daily income from the [illegible] of his india-rubber in France [illegible] and who is the very soul of honor and liberality in the matter of money, has [illegible] in Clichy during his short residence in France. Last year he employed a carriage maker of Paris to make him a carriage of the most elegant and costly form, complete in vulcanized india-rubber. Mr. GOODYEAR was to furnish the material, and was to pay for the job a large sum of money. The material was partly furnished, and about the time the job was commenced the manufacturer sued Mr. GOODYEAR for the whole sum. Mr. G. refused to pay, and as no warning is here given to foreigners, he was seized, thrown into prison, and only obtained his liberty by paying the whole sum which he agreed to pay for the carriage. The contract remains unfinished.

In the present instance, Mr. GOODYEAR engaged a [illegible] to perform a certain kind of work in the india-rubber manufacture, which, on delivery, was found, like most European attempts at following American models, to be imperfect, and entirely incompetent to perform the labor required. He refused its acceptance, and a few hours afterwards found himself in prison. Indignant at such treatment, he declared his intention not to pay the debt, and on Saturday last gave a big dinner in prison to his friends. But his family paid the sum, (twenty-five thousand francs,) and he was compelled to come out. He will now have to collect the money by suit.

This is French justice, and shows the disadvantages under which a foreigner labors in doing business in this country.

A long letter appears in GALIGNANI's edition of Saturday, from the pen of Mr. WALSH, former United States Consul in this city, on the subject of the quarrel between England and the United States. This letter, ably written and full of important facts bearing on this question, did not receive the attention from the French press which its merits entitled it to. But the French have paid but little attention to this quarrel, apparently treating it as a dispute of the journals, rather than of the Governments.

In consequence of the deaths of M. LACRETELLE and the Count MOLE, two chairs are left vacant at the Institute, for which the following candidates are announced; LIADIERES, EMILE AUGIER, SAINTINE, JULES and PAUL LACROIX ("Bibliophile Jacob,") and LEON GOZLAN. JULES SANDEAU, who will present himself at the next vacancy, leaves the contest this time in favor of his friend EMILE AUGIER, who has an excellent chance as a literary candidate. As political candidates, it is said that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS and M. TROPLONG will be candidates. Somebody has had the effrontery to propose JULES JANIN as a literary candidate!

Several gentlemen belonging to the artistic and literary world are about to be raised to the dignity (!) of Senator. Among these are INGRES and DELACROIX, painters, AUBER, composer of music, and ALFRED DE VIGNY, historian. If that important body of State should ever find any business to transact, and the gentlemen just named should so far forget their self-respect as to present themselves as members, it will, for once at least, contain men of talent if not of independence.

The journals unanimously give to Gen. CANROBERT the command of the Baltic Land Forces for the coming campaign; but I should like to know how they reconcile this supposition with the fact that the gallant General, on the eve of organizing this force, is about to lead to the altar the youthful daughter of Prof. RAYER, physician in ordinary to His Majesty?

Dr. VERON, in his last work, just published, entitled *Cent Cinq Mille Francs de Rente*, gives an imaginary bill of fare, (which his hero is supposed to have ordered,) more artistic, varied and costly, than was ever prepared by any Paris cook; and this bill of fare is "the talk of the town." A few evenings ago a company of wealthy young men in conversation on this bill of fare, made a party to order a similar one if it could be got up in Paris, with the intention of inviting Dr. VERON to become their guest and to preside on the occasion. The *Trois Freres* was applied to, as the first cooking establishment in Europe, and after a day's consideration of the bill, promised the dinner in eight days; but the Doctor, true to his temperate habits would not venture such a dinner, and declined the temptation.

MALAKOFF.

REMARKABLE CASE OF INFATUATION.—Officer BURKINS, of the Middle District Police-station, was called upon a few days since by a lady from Washington, to aid her in hunting out and rescuing her son, a lad about sixteen years of age, who, she alleged, had been enticed from his home and friends by a frail female. The mother, with apparently the most agonizing feelings, detailed the following circumstance in connection with the affair: Some months since the woman accused resided in Washington, where the lad became infatuated with her and deserted his family to keep her company, when the fact becoming known to his mother, she threatened to prosecute the woman, who moved to New-York, to which place she soon succeeded in enticing the lad, who shortly after was convicted of larceny, and owing to his youthfulness, sent to the work-house. This becoming known to the mother, she proceeded to that City and succeeded in effecting his release, and again taking him to her bosom returned to their home, the lad promising to again become obedient to her wishes. For a short time he continued so, but during the past week he has left his home a second time. His mother, upon examining his trunk, found a number of letters from his seducer, also a telegraphic dispatch dated New-York, urging him to meet her at an appointed time at a notorious house of ill-fame on Caroline-street, whereupon she came on here, and with the aid of the officer named, succeeded in finding the guilty pair ensconced in the house named in the dispatch. The mother, upon discovering the condition of affairs, was driven almost to distraction at the shame of her child, but upon his earnest protestations of giving up his evil course, she again forgave him, and they together returned to their home.

Subsequently officers BURKINS and HAWITT arrested the woman, who gave her name as VIRGINIA WILEY. She was taken before Justice LAMBERT, who held her upon security for a further examination upon the charge of enticing the lad from his mother and harboring him.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Captain ABEL DE FOREST, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Binghamton on the 24th, aged 94 years and 8 months. He was, for a time, Captain of a West India vessel, and he who afterwards became Commodore HULL was one of his hands.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$687,670 in Treasure from California.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NICARAGUAN GOLD.

Central American View of Gen. Walker's Conquests.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. MINER, from San Juan del Norte on the 20th of December and Key West on the night of the 24th, with 250 passengers and $687,670 in treasure, to CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., arrived on Saturday afternoon.

She connected at the Isthmus with the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, from San Francisco, on the [illegible], Manzanillo, Mexico, on the [illegible], bringing from both ports in gold and silver for this City and New-Orleans $692,000 and 400 passengers.

The following is the specie list by the *Star of the West*:

Drexel & Co., Phil.	$120,000	Schelle & Bro., N. Y.	15,500
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs, New-York	31,000	Wolf, Brothers & Uhl, New-York	12,000
Thomas, Watson & Son, New-York	[illegible]	[illegible], N. Y.	5,000
Bank of Ame., N. Y.	[illegible]	G. Rosenstock, Bal.	5,100
Wm. Seligman & Co., New-York	30,000	Charles Morgan, N. Y.	27,750
J. Straus, Brothers & Co., New-York	[illegible]	Stern, Bros., Bal.	[illegible]
Aaron Jacobs, N. Y.	[illegible]	H. King & Son, N. Y.	5,000
Hudson & Bro., N. Y.	[illegible]	G. H. Wines & Co., New-York	[illegible]
Newhouse & Sparks, Philadelphia	17,150	J. Heckle & Bro., Bal.	3,900
G. Rosenstock, N. Y.	[illegible]	Hess & Stern, Bal.	[illegible]
		Lehach & Schepeis, New-York	8,000
		Total	$687,670

By this arrival is brought the first shipment of Nicaraguan gold, the produce of mines owned and wrought by Americans; and among the passengers are two gentlemen associated therewith—well known to Californians—long experienced in mining operations, and possessed of ample capital, who come here for the express purpose of forthwith providing suitable machinery for the full development of their rich auriferous resources. [illegible] of prosperity is rapidly [illegible] youthful (American) Republic.

General WALKER finding his [illegible] has [illegible] to the support of his ally, the [illegible] who has wrongs to redress [illegible].

The General's attention having latterly been diverted from grim-visaged war, and directed to the permanent colonization of the Republic, he has wisely thrown open to the world the public lands—guaranteeing to each farmer, after an occupation and residence of six months, 250 acres, and 100 additional to each member of his family, free forever; and, by a special clause, it is enacted that such lands are to be almost exempt from every species of taxation. Here is indubitably evinced a masterly policy, suited at once to the exigences of that beautiful country, which by and by must tell immensely, by timely emigration to its shores, and is alike indicative of the genius of its author, who promises to be no less the statesman than the warrior.

The Isthmus continues free from epidemics, and the transit route is expeditious, safe and pleasant.

There has not occurred a single case of sickness among the passengers since their departure from California.

The *Star of the West* encountered heavy gales from the northward from Cape Florida to within 50 miles S.W. of Cape Hatteras, where she unluckily broke one of the air-pump piston-rods. Being, however, provided with a duplicate, the accident was promptly repaired by the staff of engineers on board, who are all mechanics of the first order and equal to any emergency which may befall the engines.

On the 23d saw a wreck ashore mid-distance between Capes Corrientes and Antonio, apparently of 300 tons. Masts and bulwarks gone, and the sea making a clean breach in her amidships. Could not make out her name or nation.

On the 25th, in lat. 25° 48' N., long. 79° 30' W., spoke a ship very deeply laden, steering N.N.E., with private signal N. and X. on white ground.

Vessel in the port of San Juan del Norte, H.B.M.'s brig of war *Espiegle*.

American brig *Glow*, from Aspinwall for Honduras, put in on account of the majority of the officers and crew being sick of Chagres fever.

We are indebted to Mr. James L. Owen, purser of the *Star of the West*, for files of papers.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Business and Pleasure of San Francisco—The Sebastopol Jubilee and its Result—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1855.

Since the sailing of the last steamer business has fallen off somewhat, and merchants have plenty of time to go fishing and write dunning letters. Those who ought to know say yesterday was the "tightest" steamer day we have had for a long time. The collecting clerks had plenty of exercise without any very satisfactory results. Money was scarce and unobtainable at any rate of interest. Five per cent. was freely offered for ten days' accommodation. The stringency of the money market is owing to several causes—first, the small amount of goods sold and non-reception of gold dust from creditors and traders in the mining districts; secondly, the large demands for freight-money—some four or five large clipper ships having arrived during the fortnight, and there is no dodging freight bills—"fork" is the word.

THE SEBASTOPOL FÊTE.

The most interesting item of the past fortnight was the Sebastopol *fête*, and the fate of Sebastopol proper could not have been perfectly demonstrated. The French, English and Sardinian population of our city, as an outlet to their enthusiasm on reception of the news of the success of the Allies in the Crimea, concluded to celebrate the event in the brownest manner. Committees were appointed, and great preparations were made to celebrate the fall of half of Sebastopol. They seemed determined that there should be no half way business on their part at any rate. Monday, Nov. 26, was the day named, and an immense structure covered with canvas, was put up at "South Park," capable of containing several thousand persons. An imitation Malakoff tower was erected on the hill close by, and an extensive battery of one gun, for firing the salute of 101 guns. The sun rose clear, and the morning was all that could be desired. At 10 o'clock the procession formed on Market-street, and proceeded to the Tent, in front of which were platforms for the accommodation of the priests who were to perform high mass and the *Te Deum*. The crowd had increased to some seven or eight thousand persons by the time it commenced. The *Te Deum* was sung by a choir of a hundred voices. The one gun on the Malakoff belched forth any quantity of smoke, but being a small one did not make much noise. Inside the tent long tables were laid with what is usually termed "a cold grab," and benches and plates for about three thousand persons at twenty rows of tables extending the entire length of the tent, (320 feet,) from the top of which flags of all nations fluttered in the morning breeze. The interior was gracefully festooned with flags and evergreens. At the entrance was an arch and immediately over the centre appeared, in large gilt letters, "Eighth September—Sebastopol;" on each side, the names of all the distinguished officers who had fought in the Crimea; at the base, the words—"Balaklava," "Tchernaya," "Alma," "Inkermann." A sprinkling of devices of the munitions of war, completed the picture. In the centre of the interior was a raised platform, for the accommodation of distinguished personages and guests, in the midst of which, just forment Consul DILLON, a roasted ox loomed up, and a few feet distant a representation of the Malakoff Tower, constructed of pound-cake and confectionery some ten feet in height, sugar cannon frowning from its battlements, and a large supply of ammunition was distributed about, all of the same material. At 12½ o'clock, the procession entered the tent, and in five minutes every seat was occupied, and the work of destruction commenced. Roasted pigs, ducks, geese and viands, disappeared with a rapidity that would lead one to suppose the Allies had not eaten since Sebastopol fell; for a time the clatter of plates and shouts for drinkables was stunning. The Frenchmen pitched into claret and the English into "Arf-and-arf." As the wine went down, their enthusiasm rose, and when the time came for drinking toasts, nearly every man of the three thousand was more or less tight. An attempt was made to command attention, but the Frenchmen were wild and the Englishmen red in the face—every one "hollered" order, frantic [illegible] jumped on to benches and yelled out [illegible]. Those who fancied they spoke English sung out "Scale down." Every one yelled "Order—sit down," which had the effect to make everybody jump up. Some began to grumble at the scarcity of fodder—some wanted more wine—one other proclaimed that the roasted ox was too ancient. They went from bad to worse, and Babel would be considered painfully quiet in comparison. There were lots of the unsympathizing population present, termed the "Boys," who were bent on mischief. The first step in the drama was the shying of a tough old goose at the Malakoff. It was fired with good effect, and instantly the air was darkened by the shower of roasted pigs, ducks, loaves of bread, claret bottles, hats, bones and fragmentary edibles, *en route* for the devoted Malakoff. The scene that followed beggars description. Consul DILLON and the distinguished guests were nearly extinguished and buried beneath the ruins of the Tower and the falling missiles. The original Malakoff itself never could have stood such an attack. When it fell, there was a rush to plant the French flag over the ruins; but the Englishmen raised theirs over it, and a sanguinary struggle ensued for the mastery. In the midst of the row, some of the engine-boys, with CHARLEY DUANE at their head, scaled the tent, cut a hole through the top, and shoved the American *Flag* up through, where it waved over all others, and the attempts of the Frenchmen to dislodge it resulted in several knock-downs. The pressure on the tent becoming too great it split and down came a shower of sailors, Frenchmen and engine-boys on to the tables, smashing bottles and plates—one old jack tar landing astride the roasted ox, where he remained holding on to the tail for a rudder, trying to steer his ship out of port, giving the orders to "luff" and starboard at the top of his voice. At this stage of the game a French lady, full of patriotism and claret, jumped on to the table and commenced singing the [illegible], winding up with a pirouette on a platter, which being rather uncertain footing, she came down "ker-slump" on to a gravy dish; a dozen Frenchmen sprang to the rescue, and set her up again like a ten-pin, but owing to the "befuddled" state he was in he set the lady on the wrong end, and entirely reversed the order of things. A rush was made to right matters, when the lady and her admirers went down together in a promiscuous heap, half buried under chunks of roast beef, fragments of ducks and plates. In the centre of the pavilion there was a general row, in which every nation took a part—pandemonium broke loose wasn't a circumstance. Men clambered up the framework and tore down flags, and then others fought to restore them. The crowd outside rushed in and mingled in the *melée*—boys cut the tent cords, and the whole fabric swayed to and fro, threatening to come down in a heap. As I left to avoid this catastrophe, I took a farewell glance. A procession of a dozen Frenchmen were marching the length of tables amid the wreck of crockery, singing the *partant pour la Syrie*, and a lot of men-of-war's men were endeavoring to shove a "Rhudsman" into the roast ox through a big hole they had made in its side, singing out "shove the lubber away in the hold" d—n his eyes, he hurrahed for Rooshia. An hour later there was nothing left of the Sebastopol celebration but a few thousand yards of torn canvass, an acre or two of broken crockery, and a couple of hundred dead drunk Allies buried in the ruins.

In the evening a large crowd collected in front of BARRY & PATTEN'S, and were addressed by several Russian sympathizers, and having formed into a procession, took up their line of march for the Russian Consul's, where they made speeches expressing their sympathy, gave cheers three times three for Russia, and returned in a very orderly manner. The procession is said to have numbered five or six thousand persons, comprising a great number of our best and most respectable citizens, and so ended the eventful 26th of November—since which, the interest heretofore manifested to know who inflicted that blow on a respectable citizen—William Patterson by name—has been entirely superseded by a greater one, and the great inquiry now is, "Who shied the first cold goose at the Malakoff?"

THEATRICALS.

GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI Troupe have played three weeks at the American Theatre, San Francisco, and are now at the Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, where they remain a fortnight. Doubling the prices in this city was not a popular move; although as much money may have been received under that arrangement, still the houses were frequently thin, and seldom enthusiastic. They will not probably visit any other interior city, but return here for a few farewell performances, and quit the country next month. Six or eight of the principals of the troupe could have done well, but a dozen additionals of no particular account, proved a dead weight upon the adventure. They will go back perhaps disgusted, with a loss of several months' time, but not otherwise impaired pecuniarily. MCKEAN BUCHANAN is in Marysville, and goes thence to Nevada, Downieville, Placerville and Stockton, with a barely passable company, under Mr. POTTER's management. Mrs. MOULTON (late Miss CARPENTER,) supports him, Mrs. POTTER, who has been her husband's big card, not condescending to that position. BUCHANAN played nearly a month at the Union Theatre in San Francisco, realizing about $2,500. He will not draw again here, and if he does not stay too long in these parts, may leave with five or six thousand dollars. He purposes next a trip to Australia. G. V. BROOKE is looked for daily from Sydney. He has not rivaled Mr. STARK's reputation or success in the Colonies, the latter having realized about $75,000 in a year's sojourn there, while Mr. BROOKE leaves with hardly a tithe of that sum. Mr. BROOKE will, if well advised, make perhaps, $5,000 or $10,000 in California. The GOUGENHEIMS are waning fast in their starry attractiveness, but have already achieved a fortune of $12,000 in their short career on these shores. They are playing to a slim business at the Metropolitan, whence they go next week to Stockton, where KING & RYER's Company, from the Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, are tarrying, while their establishment is given up to the RAVEL and MARTINETTI Troupe. If the GOUGENHEIMS were as industrious in their profession as they are in enlisting admirers, they would have found it profitable to remain longer among us, but their best policy now is to seek a fresh field as soon as possible. They, too, are looking Australia-ward. JOSH SILSBEE has been nearly six months confined to his bed with chronic dysentery, and is hardly yet convalescent. Had it not been for the devoted attention of his old friends, Mr. and Mrs. STARK, at whose house he has received every care and comfort, he would never again revel in the humors of Sam Slick or Jonathan Ploughboy. Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR, after her six months campaigning in the mountains, has taken the management of the old Sacramento theatre, where, in conjunction with EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. SEDLEY, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CHAPMAN, and a good company, the season has progressed favorably through its first fortnight. In San Francisco theatricals have been very shaky since the Winter campaign commenced. Both the larger theatres have closed more than once, and only the Union, under Mr. STARK's management has remained open and paid full salaries without interruption. The legitimate drama has been presented on the boards of the Union in a most unexceptionable manner, nightly, for the past five months, with Mr. STARK at its head. The *corps dramatique* comprises among others, Messrs. PHELPS, BARRY, ANDERSON, WILDER, GLOVER, THAYER, MCGOWAN; Mesdames STARK, WOODWARD and BOOTH. Mr. and Mrs. STARK will make a professional tour through the Atlantic States, in the Spring. Signora GARBATO, the last prima donna we have had, is not sufficiently elegant in style or appearance for the taste of our musical population. The Negro Minstrel Company, which occupies San Francisco Hall for the Winter, had a large accession by the arrival of the *Cortes*, bringing six fresh performers, engaged for Mr. MAGUIRE by Mr. HOOLEY, in New-York. The business will not prosper at the same prices as dramatic performances; but if a large place was fitted up, and a half dollar the highest price, Negro Minstrelsy might continue to flourish in this city. So much for the show people.

AN ENTHUSIAST ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Col. EDWARD JULIUS CAESAR KEWEN, Attorney at Law, author of "Idealina," (the only poem of California manufacture that ever attained full binding,) has just returned from Nicaragua, in an intense state of enthusiastic excitement in regard to the country, and brimful of warlike ambition to conquer the small fraction WALKER has not—more particularly Graytown, including the redoubtable Col. KINNEY and Mr. FABENS.

Col. KEWEN's programme runs thus: First, he enlists 1,000 men; purchases the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, and proceeds to San Juan; lands, marches over to Greytown, hangs Col. KINNEY, hauls down the English flag, and gives Queen VICTORIA's subjects just fifteen minutes, by the watch, to leave the country. The Colonel only arrived by the *Cortes* yesterday morning, but he has got the whole town in an uproar. The excitement is tremendous among the war-dogs about the streets, who are brimful of fight and adventure, but are very empty in the stomach and pockets.

Last evening there was a great time,—firing of cannon and rockets,—and it was supposed that the Colonel had enlisted his men, and was drilling them on top of Telegraph Hill, but it turned out to be a jollifying of the "Know-Nothings" on receiving the news by the *Cortes* of the K. N. victories in the East.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

As an illustration of the condition of the finances of the city, a case came up in Court yesterday, but the City Attorney moved for a postponement, on account of the absence of an important witness, who had *promised* to come, but had not been subpoenaed, because the city was too poor to pay for the subpoena. Judge NORTON remarked that if the Attorney would present his petition in proper form, he might enter an order allowing the city to defend *in forma pauperis*; but Judge SHATTUCK decided, the other day, that a man could not be turned out of Court (that is, his suit,) because he was unable to pay the costs. So there is a faint chance for the city yet.

THE BOLTON AND BARRON CLAIM.

The great Bolton and Barron claim, that has kicked up such a bobbery, and was valued at a half-full of millions, and supposed to an immense fortune to PALMER, COOK & Co., belongs to sundry and diverse people not mentioned in the bills. The whole claim, it is ascertained, is covered by grants of anterior dates to the Bolton and Barron claim, and the general opinion is that they are going to hold.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AND HIS FLAG.

One day last week, a French corvette came into the harbor, (the *Ambuscade*, I believe,) and forthwith Mr. MARCY's orders were carried into execution. A salute was fired by the raise *Independencia*, whereupon Consul DILLON sent two French drummers through the streets, drumming up a crowd to go down to his office, and see the French flag hoisted, evidently intending to convey the idea that the salute was to *his Consular flag*—but everybody here knew better. It is the general opinion that Mr. DILLON was very glad to have a chance to hoist his flag again, and would have done it for less.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

There's no knowing what we shall find in California yet. In my last I mentioned the discovery of blue moss, or its ingredients. The last thing is a vein, fifteen feet wide, of soap—Castile soap,—a genuine article, and no mistake, and it is a fixed fact. What a chance for washerwomen.

PODGERS.

NICARAGUA.

The Transit—Agriculture, Mining, Mercantile, and Mechanical Interests, &c.

Letter from Mr. Hale.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Through your columns I beg to answer the many letters I am receiving from parties desiring information as to the mining, agricultural, and other resources of Nicaragua, and I will endeavor to answer the various questions propounded to me by intending emigrants as precise and correct as possible, hoping this will answer all the purposes, as I have not time to notice their different communications, and they all bearing on the same subject.

There is no difficulty, whatever, to be anticipated in the transit from San Juan del Norte to Granada. The price of passage from New-York to that city has been reduced to twenty dollars by the Transit Company, in order to facilitate the Government in its plans of immediate colonization, and I believe the same rates will be established in New-Orleans. The passengers on arriving in San Juan are immediately transferred to the river steamers, and they arrive in the Capital of Nicaragua (Granada) twenty-four hours after. The Company have been carrying freight to Granada at 7½ cts. per ℔., but I believe that rate has or will be immediately reduced.

Almost every paper throughout the Union has published the Colonizing Decree of the Government of Nicaragua—or a portion of it. It offers to each actual single settler, a title to 250 acres of land, and to each married 350, free from taxation, and the privilege of introducing agriculture and farming implements, stock, seeds, &c., &c., into the country, free of duty. It is necessary that all parties should first go to the Seat of Government, where is established the Colonization office, at the head of which is Mr. FABENS, late United States Consul at Greytown. The Government lands most likely to be first disposed of are situate about the Lake Nicaragua, and along the Transit route from San Juan del Sur to San Juan del Norte. I am not prepared to say what disposition the Government will make of the mining lands. In the District of Chontales the soil is equally productive of minerals or grain, and the poorest throughout the country will produce three crops per annum of the staple articles of consumption. Five hundred dollars, on arrival in Granada, with a family of five, will be sufficient to settle on, and it would be advisable that the emigrant should bring with him an assortment of seeds and farming implements, though the Government are taking steps to provide for those arriving without them. Cattle are very plenty. The milch cows are not much cared after, and it is very difficult to find fresh butter or milk, though the cows are roaming in abundance throughout the country. Horses and mules are also very plenty, and, though small, are strong and enduring. A really good horse, say fifteen hands high, would bring at present about $200. The horses do not average a larger size than the mules, and the prices of either vary from $50 to $75. I cannot say how much would keep a family of four or five for two or three years. Six months after settling on their farms, the occupants may depend upon large returns, as there is very little labor required in clearing or tilling the lands, and their seeds will grow almost spontaneous with their sowing. Stock raising promises to be one of the most profitable occupations in Nicaragua—the poorest cattle will fatten on its grasses in one month, of which there is an abundance in every locality.

Mining operations, at present, are entirely confined to the Chontales District, but it is more than probable that in the course of a few months the immigrants from the California mines will make their way to the gold washings of Albino and Leones—which are well known to be rich. For safe and profitable speculation, I would advise the formation of companies of *working* men, with proper machinery, to work in the quartz mines of Chontales, composed of not more than twenty—machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters and laborers. Such organizations cannot fail of success. Having immigrated to California in 1847, and remained there till 1853, I should have a pretty good idea of its mines,—and I have no hesitation in saying that the mines of Central America will prove much more profitable than those of California.

A great field is now opened in Nicaragua for mercantile pursuits of every kind. Business men cannot fail accumulating a *fortune* in either Granada, Leon, Rivas, Masaya, Virgin Bay, San Juan Del Sur, or San Juan del Norte. It is only necessary to say that establishments of every description, "*from a needle to an anchor*," are required in all of these places. The markets are very sparsely supplied at present, and all classes of goods bring from one to to three hundred per cent. advance on Northern prices.

Mechanics of every description are in requisition in Granada and the other cities of Nicaragua. Ten men of each of the *following trades* would meet with immediate and constant employment in Granada at *from five to eight dollars per day*: carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, bakers, cartwrights, boat and ship builders, cabinet-makers, painters, glaziers, sawyers, tailors, shoemakers, brick-makers, saddlers and harness-makers. All tradesmen should bring their *own* tools, &c. When I left Granada, a good working carpenter could make ten dollars a day, and I believe there was only one in the city. The soldiers of the battalion, who received one hundred dollars per month and found, received also three and a half and four dollars per day for working in the commissariat department. I am satisfied that any industrious man can save at least one hundred dollars per month from his earnings, and live on the "fat of the land."

The men in the service of Gen. WALKER, according to the reorganization receive as follows, together with five hundred acres of land:

	Per Month.		Per Month.
General-in-Chief	$500 00	Second-Lieutenant	70 00
General of Brigade	300 00	First-Sergeant	32 50
Colonel	200 00	Second-Sergeant	30 00
Lieut.-Colonel	175 00	First-Corporal	27 50
Major	140 00	Second-Corporal	25 00
Captain	100 00	Privates	25 00
First-Lieutenant	80 00		

The regulations as to clothing, rations, &c., &c., are same as United States Army.

The roads throughout the country are rapidly improving, under the supervision of the Government, and the transit through the interior is by ox wagons.

Public Schools will be established immediately. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government. The people, generally, write and read well, but that is the extent of the education of the lower classes. [illegible] with any other people I have ever been [illegible]. They are kind in the extreme—honest, and will, I am sure, be industrious.

There are no mills, but [illegible] yet established in the country. They are very much needed. The people pound or grind all the corn they use between flat and round stones—this work always devolving upon the females.

I would strenuously advise all married emigrants to bring their families with them. Their services would be invaluable, and there is nothing to fear from outbreak or sickness.

The following is a list of prices in Granada:

Flour—$20 ℔ bbl., (none.)
Corn—40 cents ℔ bushel, native.
Sugar—5 cents ℔ ℔, common native.
Sugar—10 cents to 15 cents, good, imported.
Tea—$1 to $2 50 ℔ ℔, imported.
Coffee—10 cents ℔ ℔, native.
Salt—3 cents ℔ ℔, bad.
Cheese—15 cents ℔ ℔, native.
Rice—5 cents ℔ ℔, native.
Beef—3 cents ℔ ℔.
Pork—6 cents to 10 cents.
Chickens—$1 50 ℔ dozen.
Eggs—50 cents ℔ dozen.

I am perfectly satisfied that the Government of Nicaragua do not [illegible]—recent accounts from the seat of Government stating that their influx was so great that they were obliged to dispatch a portion of them to Honduras. Any person going there in future must go with the intention of either settling on the lands or devoting his attention to mercantile or mechanical pursuits.

In conclusion, the climate is beautiful, equally healthy with the Sandwich Islands. The soil prolific, the mines rich, the Government firmly established and liberal, opening its arms in peace and harmony to receive the well disposed and industrious—and here all will find the bourne of their brightest dreams.

Hoping you will excuse my intrusion, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOSEPH K. HALE.

ST. NICHOLAS, Dec. 29, 1855.

Central American View of Walker's Invasion.

From the Boletin Oficial of San José, Nov. 14.

Important, most important news we have just received from that afflicted country,—the [illegible]—but a favorable reaction, the daughter of patriotism and honor which the [illegible] invaders of Granada [illegible] and so many others [illegible].

Is it possible to believe it to be a fact? We doubt it; we would wish to be able to [illegible] it as indubitable, but unfortunately we dare not.

Leonites and Granadians giving a truce [illegible] complete oblivion to their [illegible] united to oppose the common enemy, that class of adventurers, who [illegible] victorious after [illegible] unhappy Granada to be barbarously and bloodily pillaged.

[illegible] robberies, [illegible] of innocent women [illegible] atrocities without respect to sex, age, rank or person.

Such excesses have [illegible] over those who so incautiously surrendered themselves to the mercy of the foreign traitors, they have [illegible] vortex which threatened to devour them and have burst forth in a cry of indignation, in a cry [illegible] *Union and Concord*, and have all united to exterminate their [illegible].

If so plausible a reaction should be [illegible] be true that the good sons of Nicaragua, burying their blind hatred, their party [illegible] and revenge, have united to combat the common enemy; if it be indubitable that they prefer to see [illegible] then what will the other towns of Central America do?

Therefore, now it will not be an amicable, or arbitrary intervention between two parties, they will not now [illegible] from their principles of neutrality, as then it is imperative that they abandon their antagonistic policy, their policy of [illegible] dissimulation, [illegible] filibusters.

The fate of Granada is the same which all our towns may expect if not by [illegible] sacrifice, they consent with [illegible] vile cowardice that the filibusters shall [illegible] Nicaragua, and thence launch forth their bands of pirates and highwaymen over the rest of Central America.

The *Central American* adds to this: "The above, translated from the *El Boletin Oficial* of San José, of the 14th ult., has been handed to us, and we are happy to have it in our power to say that there is no foundation for the atrocities stated to have been perpetrated in Granada."

Riots and Murder in Canada—Attempt to Destroy a Company of Soldiers by Overthrowing the Railroad Cars.

From the Quebec Gazette, Dec. [illegible]

The two parties of the 16th Regiment which left Quebec on Thursday last for the scene of murder of a man named CORRIGAN have returned to garrison. Those sent to St. Mary's [illegible] arrived on Monday morning, and [illegible] Neither they nor the police of Montreal, which it was intended they should support, if required, obtained any clue to the whereabouts of the alleged murderers, nor was there any opposition or resistance offered by the inhabitants of St. Mary's yesterday; but we regret that in [illegible] the return of the force, dispatched direct to St. Sylvestre, to record an act of fiendish atrocity hitherto, happily, unprecedented in Canada; that the destruction of the whole party was premeditated was too evident from the following particulars, which we have on undoubted authority:

The soldiers under command of Captain [illegible], and the police under Capt. [illegible], amounting together to some 60 or 70 men, having reached the Craig-road station of the [illegible] Railroad, embarked in a special train, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. on Monday. They had not proceeded 500 yards from the station when the cars began to jolt violently, and the locomotive and tender went over the embankment, dragging the cars off the track. The locomotive and tender were turned over completely into a ditch. The Engineer miraculously escaped unhurt. Fortunately all the soldiers remained stationary in their places, at the command of their officers, otherwise the cars [illegible] upset, and fatal consequences [illegible]. To this circumstance, and the slow rate at which the train was yet going, must be attributed the escape of all on board, for from the crowded state of the cars with muskets, bayonets, ammunition and accoutrements, besides the men, a capsize would have caused the destruction of the whole party. As it was, however, not a single casualty occurred, the only consequence of the infernal design being injury to the locomotives.

Constable REYNOLDS, of this city, on looking out of the cars, observed a man [illegible] run away, and as soon as the cars stopped, jumped out, pursued, and arrested him. This person proved to be one A. RAMSAY, in the employ of one of the Company's contractors, and admitted that he had been told to act as he did, by KELLY, his boss. On this information, J. KELLY, switch tender, was arrested, and a third party suspected as being implicated in the attempt. It was with difficulty that the troops and police were restrained by their officers from taking summary vengeance on the prisoners. KELLY is said to be the brother of one of the fugitives, but we refrain from comment this morning, and let the facts speak for themselves.

Counties of Lotbinière and Megantic exult in open defiance of all law and authority, and party spirit is now so fearfully rife, that vigorous measures must be adopted forthwith, if it be at all intended to punish crime, and preserve the country from factious strife and bloodshed. Troops should be immediately sent back to St. Sylvester, and billeted there, not merely till the arrest of the fugitives, but till respect for law and order is enforced and peace restored in this rebellious district.

Later from Fort Pierre.

From the Council Bluffs Bugle, Dec. 11.

On Saturday we were favored with visits from Majors GAINES and WOODS, and Captains TOMS, DAVIDSON and LOVELL, twenty days out from Fort Pierre.

General HARNEY, with his command, had arrived at the Fort. There was nothing of interest transpiring. Indians of the various tribes were suing for peace. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the difficulties in that quarter will soon be apparently settled, as, since General HARNEY's engagement with the Sioux, all the northern tribes appear to be more complaisant and civil. The report of hostile indications at the fort above, received by a previous dispatch, was a matter that occurred last Summer.

General HARNEY contemplates establishing a post on the Running Water, about 200 miles above.

The gentlemen, above named, brought down a heavy express mail, and are now on a leave of absence to visit their families and friends. They are men of energy and intelligence.

Gen. HARNEY is to hold a general council with the Indians on the 1st of March next.

MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.—Yesterday morning, whilst the mercury in the thermometer was down to zero, a most beautiful phenomenon might have been seen in the heavens. The sun rose bright, bringing with it two beautiful counterparts, or mock suns, with a bright inverted bow extended above. One could scarcely tell, only from their position, which was the true sun; not a cloud was to be seen through the day; it was so cold, however, that the snow was not affected by the same.

Death of Rev. Mr. Whiting.

We understand that information has been received announcing the death at Beirout, of cholera, of Rev. Mr. WHITING, Missionary of the American Board, who has been laboring in that country some twenty years. Mr. WHITING, it will be recollected, married a daughter of the late Dr. JOHN WARE, of [illegible]. The same letter states that the cholera was very prevalent there, and all the inhabitants who could were leaving the place. Mr. WHITING was the first [illegible] American or European resident who fell a victim to the scourge, and died in thirty-six hours from the time of his attack.

Who is The Author of Parley's Tales?

Letter from the Real Peter—The Bogus Peter Parleys all Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Some days since I learned, through a friend, that the Editor of the Boston *Courier*, in noticing the death of the late SAMUEL KETTELL, had said or intimated that he was the author of *Peter Parley's Tales.* I therefore wrote to the said Editor on the subject, and he has this day furnished me with the paper alluded to, (Dec. 19,) in which I find the following statement:

"Mr. S. G. GOODRICH also found work for Mr. KETTELL, and many of those historical compilations which came out under the name of *Peter Parley* were in fact the work of Mr. KETTELL. He is the veritable Peter Parley, &c."

Now, Mr. Editor, it happens that for nearly thirty years, I have appeared before the public as the author of *Peter Parley's Tales.* It would seem, therefore, if this statement were true, that I have been for this length of time arrayed in borrowed plumes, thus imposing upon the public, and now wronging the dead. It was no doubt the amiable purpose of the writer of the article in question to place me in this position. I am, however, pretty well used to this sort of thing, and I should not take the trouble to notice this new instance of impertinence, were it not that I have a batch on hand, and may as well put them all in, and make one baking of them.

To begin: There is, and has been for two or three years, as I am credibly informed, circulating in the northern parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont, a book-agent, taking subscribers for one of my works, the *Geography of the World, &c.*, which passed some time ago into the hands of a Boston publisher. This person's real name is GREEN, but he puts himself forward as Peter Parley, selling his own work! He is a stout man, well stricken in years, and affects the costume of the veritable Peter, as drawn by D. C. JOHNSTON, and engraved by HARTWELL, for the first of the Parley series, in 1827. He is very pious, and attends conference meetings and gets himself prayed for as a philanthropic old man who dearly loves children, and has spent his days in promoting their welfare, spiritual and temporal. When the meeting is dismissed, he dispenses his books and takes the money therefor, which he divides with his Boston publisher—for, be it understood, I have sold the copyright.

Another case is that of a man by the name of MARTIN, in London, and who takes the name of "Peter Parley MARTIN." He writes books boldly under the name of Peter Parley, and they are palmed off as genuine works by the London publishers. These, and other forgeries of a similar kind by other writers, have been going on for fifteen years or more, until there are twenty or thirty volumes of them in circulation in England.

Among these London Counterfeiters, was a bookseller by the name of LACEY. He was what is called a *Remainder Man*—that is, he bought the unsold and unsalable ends of editions, put them in gaudy bindings, and thus disposed of them. When he got hold of a defunct juvenile work, he galvanized it into life by putting Parley's name to it—as "*Grandfather's Tales*, by Peter Parley," &c. This proved a thrifty trade, and the man has lately retired upon a fortune.

It is indeed, notorious that handsome fortunes have been made in London by authors and publishers there, partly by publishing the genuine Parley books, and partly also by publishing counterfeit ones. This matter has gone to such lengths, and has become so mischievous to me as well as to the public, that I have brought an action against DARTON & Co., one of the principal London houses, concerned in this fraud, and hope to have it decided that an author who gives value to a name may be protected in its use and profit, as well as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for their trade mark, "A No. 1," put upon their cottons, and which the Courts have decided to be their property.

In general, my rights in regard to the use of the name of Parley, have been respected in the United States, but it appears that about two years ago, when I was in Europe, a New-York bookseller, under the inspiration of a man who writes *Reverend* before his name—undertook to follow in the footsteps of these English counterfeiters; so he put forth two volumes, naming the one *Parley's Pictorial*, and the other, *Parley's Household Library, &c.* I understand that these are made up of old plates from *Parley's Magazine*, with slight alterations so as to disguise the real nature and origin of the works. In order more completely to deceive the public, they attached the above titles, which imply and declare that these works are by me, and are issued in their present form, by my sanction.

Thus the innocent public is duped. In point of fact, there is not, I think, a page of my writing in these volumes, excepting passages taken from my works, in violation of my copyrights. The credit of originating these ingenious productions belongs, I believe, to the *Reverend* gentleman above alluded to, and not to the publisher. As to this matter, I propose to give it further attention, if my time permits, and should it appear that the nature of the case requires it.

A still more recent instance of this borrowed use of Peter Parley's name has been brought to my notice. A few days since, a man named ——, who, it is said, has been a Government employe abroad, and has lately got leave to return, was introduced to one of the public schools in this City as the veritable author of *Peter Parley's Tales.* To clinch his identity, it was further added by the teacher that he was the father of "Dick Tinto!" This man, who was not your humble servant, nor, I am happy to say, a relative, nor an acquaintance of his, still received these blushing honors as his due, and perhaps I shall ere long be obliged to defend myself against a claim that he is I, and that I am not myself! If this Mr. —— is ambitious of figuring as the real "Peter Parley,"—when he shall have been gathered to his fathers—I advise him to retain the services of the obituaryist of the *Boston Courier.*

To pass over these and other similar instances, I come now to the latest if not the last—the declaration of the Editor of the Boston *Courier*, that Mr. KETTELL was the real author of *Parley's Tales.* If Mr. KETTELL were living, he would even more readily contradict this assertion than myself, for he would have felt alike the ridicule and the wrong that it would attach to his name. Were it my purpose to write a biographical notice of this gentleman, I should have nothing unpleasant to say of him. He was a man of large acquirements, a good deal of humor and some wit, with great simplicity, truth and honor of character. He was not, however, thrifty in the ways of the world, for reasons which are well known to his friends. Among all his writings, there is not, I believe, a book of which he was the designer, or, strictly speaking, the author. But he was still a ready writer when he had his task set before him. So much is due as a passing notice to the memory of a man with whom I had relations for twenty years, always amicable, and I believe mutually satisfactory, if not mutually beneficial.

But as to the statements of the editor of the Boston *Courier*, above alluded to, as well as some others in his obituary of Mr. KETTELL, there is great inaccuracy, and either reckless or designed untruth. Let me lay the axe at the root of the main charge at once, by declaring that of the thirty or forty volumes of *Parley's Tales*, Mr. KETTELL never wrote a line or sentence of any of them, nor with a single exception,—so far as I now recollect—did any other person except myself. The Parley series was begun and in the full tide of success long before I ever saw Mr. KETTELL.

It is quite true, that in my larger geographical and historical works—several of them extending to over 1,000 royal 8vo pages—I had assistants—as is usual—nay, indispensable, in such cases—Mr. KETTELL among others. Some of these were young men who have since risen to fame in both hemispheres. If all who assisted me were now to come forward and claim to be original "Peter Parleys," there would be a very pretty family of us.

The writer of the *Courier* article in question, says that Mr. KETTELL was ill paid, and by a Latin quotation intimates that I made use of him, to my own advantage, while he, the real author of books which I published, was robbed of his dues. This is a serious charge, and it may be well to give it a pointed answer.

As to the statement that Mr. KETTELL was ill-paid—let me ask the reason—if such were the fact? In general, things will bring their value. Why, was it, then, that he accepted poor pay? If I did not pay him adequately, why did he serve me? The world is wide—the market free—and if he wrote for me, the inference is that I paid him better than any body else would. Nay, if the editor of the Boston *Courier* does not know, there are others who do, that I was for years his only reliance and resource. He went to Europe without a dollar in his pocket, except what I gave him for his writings. While at Paris, being in a state of absolute destitution, he wrote home to his friend, S. P. HOLBROOK, for help. This was furnished by the contributions of his friends, myself among the number.

The editor, in enumerating Mr. KETTELL's literary labors, gives him high credit as the editor of the three volumes of *Specimens of American Poetry*, which I published. This is, no doubt, one of the instances, according to this veracious writer, in which I sponged the brains of another, to his wrong and my advantage. Let us see the facts.

I projected the aforesaid work, and employed F. S. HILL, Esq., as editor. He began it, collected materials, and wrote the first part of it. At his instance, I had purchased nearly one hundred scarce books for the enterprise. The work, thus begun, the plan indicated, the materials to a great extent at hand, with numerous articles actually written—passed into Mr. KETTELL's hands. I think, with the editor of the *Courier*, that considering the extent of the undertaking, and that it was then a new enterprise, compelling the editor to grope in the mazes of a new and unexplored wilderness—that Mr. KETTELL displayed a good degree of patience and research, and a fair share of critical sagacity. But nevertheless—the work was a most disastrous failure—involving me not only in a pecuniary loss of $15,00, but the mortification of having the work pass into a kind of proverb of misfortune or misjudgment. More than once I have heard it spoken of as "GOODRICH's *Kettle of Poetry!*" This arose, no doubt, partly from the idea then encouraged by the critics, that it was the height of folly for us, Americans, to pretend to have any literature. To include the writings of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOEL BARLOW and PHILLIS WHEATLY in a book called poetry, was then deemed a great offence at the bar of criticism. It is true that these notions have passed away, and Mr. GRISWOLD and Messrs. DUYCKINCK, have found in the mine wrought so abortively by Mr. KETTELL, both gold and glory. There were, however, other reasons for his failure and among them an unfortunate slip, as to the authorship of "Hail Columbia," which stood thus:

"J. HOPKINSON: We have no knowledge of this author. The popular national ode which follows, appeared first, we believe, in Philadelphia."

Such ignorance was deemed offensive by the friends of Judge HOPKINSON, son of the well known author of the "Battle of the Kegs," and other popular effusions, and himself a somewhat noted poet. Mr. WALSH made it the occasion of a stinging castigation, in his *National Gazette.* The result was injurious to Mr. KETTELL, in many ways; it injured his rising literary reputation, and so shattered his nerves that for some years he lost all courage as well as all encouragement, except what I continued to give him, despite this failure. It was subsequent to this that I supplied him with the means of going to Europe, and thus furnished him with the opportunity of taking a new start in the world. And yet I meanly sponged this man's brains, and still more meanly stole his fair fame—according to this Boston writer!

I suppose, Mr. Editor, that this is enough for the present; and yet, I am disposed to crave a little more of your patience and your space, to state more precisely my relations with Mr. KETTELL, and thus remove him from the disadvantageous light in which he is placed by the ill-judged pretences of his too earnest friend.

During a period of twelve or fifteen years, and that the most active and engrossed portion of my life, I was at different times for more than a year, confined to a dark room, in consequence of a disease in my eyes, which threatened blindness. At that period I wrote almost wholly by dictation, my wife being my amanuensis. I wrote several of the Parley books, she sitting on one side of a green curtain in the light, and I on the other side confined to the darkness. Several volumes of the *Tales* were mostly edited in this way.

It is quite obvious that in such a condition, and being at the time largely engaged in writing, as well as publishing books, I must have needed assistance. At this time, Mr. KETTELL was most useful to me, especially as he was familiar with libraries, and had a remarkable tact at finding facts. And yet it is equally true that Mr. KETTELL never wrote a page for me at his own suggestion, nor by his own planning. He wrote on subjects prescribed by me, and in the manner prescribed by me—even to the length of paragraphs, verses and chapters. Moreover what he had thus blocked out, was laboriously remodeled to suit my own taste, to clothe it in my own style, and to bring it into conformity with my own plan. Often this process was infinitely more laborious to me than would have been the outright and entire compilation, if I could have used my eyes. In this way, however, and under these circumstances, Mr. KETTELL aided me; he was also, sometimes, my amanuensis; but he was not, nor did he ever claim to be, in any proper sense of the word, the author of a single page of a book which was published under my own name, or that of Peter Parley. In the large geographical work already alluded to, in which I had the assistance of Mr. KETTELL, as well as of two other persons of great ability and reputation, this assistance was duly acknowledged in the preface.

Now, while I thus correct the misrepresentations of this Boston Editor, I desire to leave no unpleasant impressions upon the name and memory of Mr. KETTELL. He is, indeed, beyond the reach of praise or blame; but still, truth has its requisitions, and it would be a violation of these, were I to cast upon him a single reproach. He certainly was deficient in the art of devising serious and extended works; he had not the steady, penetrating judgment necessary to such performances. Still, he had certain faculties in high perfection—a marvelous capacity for the acquisition of languages, a taste for antiquarian lore, a large stock of historical anecdote, a genial humor, a playful though grotesque wit; and, withal, a kind, gentle, truthful heart. He was so much a man of genius, that his fame could not be benefited by the reputation of the humble authorship of Parley's Tales. Certainly his honest nature would have revolted at the pretence now set up that he was in any manner or degree, entitled to it.

Let me add, finally, Mr. Editor, that I am now engaged in a work in which I shall naturally go over the history of the Parley Books, and shall give such further notice of the points here alluded to, as may seem needful.

S. G. GOODRICH.

Grooving the Russ by Hand.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a frequent visiter of New-York, like thousands of others, and, mingling with the throng of Broadway, am an observer of its scenes of "pleasure and of woe;" but, among all its scenes, there is none so woeful as that endured by the suffering horses, on that "sea of glass," the Russ Pavement.

The important inquiry is, how can the evil be remedied? The general reply is, groove it; and, after the several exhibitions which have been presented of grooving it by hand power, the probabilities of its completion remain as remote as ever, for the reason that the iron hardness of the stone almost defies that power, and, if it can only be performed in that way, the time is very far off when the evil shall cease, and the work be accomplished.

Among the various communications I have noticed in the TIMES on the subject, some writers have called for an efficient steam power.

Why not apply such a power?

Have the good people of New-York such partialities for a hand-power, as to wait with patience for that interminable process?

Were we placed back in the last century, this might be more endurable; but in these times of progression and steam, I am sure it may be within the province of American mechanics to devise a formidable operation by steam machinery.

I have noticed a specimen of machine grooving in the entrance of the City Hall, and if such can be performed in one instance, why not in others? Let it be tried, and if steam may be as triumphant in that instance, as in many others, the work can at least be performed in our life-time; but if to be only performed by hand, setting day by day on a cold stone, and applying the hammer and chisel, I fear it would not. When will your authorities act on this subject, and terminate the evil under which every man and horse moving in Broadway is now groaning?

VISITOR.

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Little Georgy at Perth Amboy Tall and Slim.

He Comes to New-York and Waxeth Fat and Fair.

Messrs. Stoughton and Brady are vanquished by a Lady while attempting to ascertain her Age.

Served them Right—None of their Business.

The Elder Matsell was a Constructor of Gentlemen's Outer Garments.

The trial of George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, on a charge of alienage, was continued on Saturday afternoon before the Board of Police Commissioners,—present, the Mayor and Recorder. The attendance was much larger than on the previous Saturday, and there was a marked interest in all the proceedings.

Theodore Stuyvesant, Esq., the complainant, was present, but did not take a prominent part in the proceedings. The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the question of the citizenship of the Chief, had desired to employ counsel to conduct the case, and Mr. Stuyvesant had consented to their employing any counsel they deemed necessary. Consequently, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton and William Curtis Noyes appeared for the complainant, and James T. Brady, Esq., as before, for the Chief of Police. The case was called on at 3½ o'clock, when, Mr. Brady stating that he was ready to proceed,

Mr. Noyes addressed the commission, saying he wished to mention to the Court a doubt which had occurred to the minds of the counsel for the complainant, as to the constitutionality of its construction. It had occurred to them that the presence of the City Judge might be necessary to render proceedings had before it legal.

Mr. Brady—Mr. Noyes, whom do you represent?

Mr. Noyes—Mr. Stoughton and myself, by consent of Mr. Stuyvesant, represent the Special Police Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Recorder—The question of the necessity of the presence of all of the Commissioners has been before us on previous occasions, when we have decided that a majority is sufficient. If it were not so, a case could never be tried, if one of the Commissioners chose to absent himself. The requisite notice is sent to every member of the Board of intention to meet, and that is considered all that is necessary.

Mr. Noyes—Then the Court decides that it is properly organized.

The Recorder—The Court is properly organized. If it is not, parties have the usual means of obtaining redress.

Mr. Noyes called for the answer to the complaint. The specification was, that the Chief was an alien, and as such had no right to hold his office. To the complaint the Chief had pleaded not guilty. Now the object of calling for the answer was to learn whether the Chief claimed to be competent to hold his office because he was native born or because he had been naturalized. I ask that he may be made to answer whether his qualification is that he is native born or naturalized. It will shorten the proceedings very much to know on what ground he claims to be competent.

Mr. Brady—I asked whom he represented, because the Committee of which he speaks, have, I understand, disclaimed any connection with the complainant in this case; and have charged that Mr. Matsell has got this up for his own amusement, and that the complainant is in collusion with him. It has occurred to me that the specifications of the prosecution are insufficient, if I had chosen to raise any technical objection, but this I did not care to do. The charge is non-citizenship, and the specifications do not come up to the charge. That charge must be made out by the prosecution. But we do not find fault with the specifications. We plead not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Noyes—I could hardly feel called upon to answer what my learned friend has thought proper to say in reference to the special Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Whether there may have been collusion or not, the Committee have determined that there shall be none in the case in future, and that it shall be conducted only in accordance with regular rules. We shall make out this case upon legal evidence alone. If the Chief is guilty of the crime alleged in the complaint, he is guilty of a great crime. The charge is that he is not a citizen, and if he is not, every act he does as Chief of Police is a usurpation. What we desire is, that the Court, with a view to know the issue, shall call upon the defendant to [illegible] citizen of the United States, or whether he is an alien and naturalized citizen. The [illegible] is due to this [illegible] answer these [illegible] he holds the [illegible] power of the [illegible] to settle this question in a moment, if he is a citizen of the United States. If he has been naturalized he knows it, and if his father was naturalized he knows that also. We ask that he be made to specify on what he rests his claim of citizenship.

The Recorder—There is one circumstance in this case with which I was not before familiar. That is that anything had been said of collusion, or that any collusion existed; I have been careful since I became Recorder to let the first impressions of a case come from the evidence, therefore I have avoided reading what might be said of it. Had I heard of this, however, the position of the complainant would have disarmed me of any suspicion of collusion. When this question was raised before me and my associate some time ago, we came to the conclusion that the charge was a grave one—we have called upon the defendant to answer the charge of non-citizenship. The simple plea of "not guilty" is sufficient to place Mr. Matsell upon his trial. If he says "not guilty" to the charge against him, this is sufficient to place him before us to be tried. I think the specifications in this case, and the plea, are sufficient to place the defendant upon his trial.

Mr. Noyes—Then we will call Mr. Harriott.

GEORGE H. HARRIOTT SWORN.

Q.—*By Mr. Noyes*—Mr. Harriott, where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 809 Washington-street.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Five years.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a carpenter and builder.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Matsell, the Chief? A.—I knew him when a boy about seven years of age.

Q.—Where did you know him? A.—At Perth Amboy, N. J.

Q.—What year was that? A.—I think it was in 1816 or 1817, the family of Matsells landed.

Q.—What vessel did they come in? A.—I can't say; there were a number of vessels came there.

Q.—How long did they remain there? A.—I should think they lived there several months.

Q.—How many were there in the family? A.—The family consisted of Mr. George Matsell, his wife and five or six children, among them George Matsell, who was then, I should suppose, about seven years of age; I don't know exactly how many there were in all.

Q.—Did you know old Mr. Matsell? A.—Yes; he was a tailor.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the family? A.—Yes; they were neighbors to my father; their house was quite near to ours.

Q.—What age are you now? A.—I am in my fifty-third year.

Q.—How long did they remain in Perth Amboy. A.—As near as I can recollect, they remained from four to six months.

Q.—Were you intimate with them? A.—I knew them very well; the boys were about, and I saw them every day; old Mr. Matsell made a coat for me.

Q.—Had you any conversation with them concerning where they come from? A.—No.

Q.—Had you any conversation with George concerning where he was born? A.—I don't remember that I had.

Q.—Or with his father or mother? A.—I think not.

Q.—What ship did they come in? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Brady—He has not said they came over in any ship yet, Mr. Noyes.

Mr. Stoughton—He said they landed there.

Q.—Where did the family move to? A.—They came to New-York.

Q.—Did you see them often after they left Perth Amboy? A.—I used to meet the old gentleman occasionally.

Q.—What time did you move to New-York? A.—In 1824.

Q.—Did you ever speak with him? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see young George? A.—I saw him frequently in the streets.

Q.—How long have you known him since? A.—About fifteen years.

Q.—Did you ever hear any of the family say where they were from? A.—I don't recollect hearing any of them say where they were from.

Q.—Could you tell by their appearance and accent where they came from? A.—In my judgment they were English, and they were so considered by every one else.

Q.—What were the names of the children? A.—The name of the youngest was Augustus; an older one was named William; I cannot recollect the names of all.

Q.—Is the present Chief of Police the same George Matsell you saw in Perth Amboy as a boy? A.—As near as I can judge, he is.

Q.—Have you any doubt of it? A.—I have not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Mr. Herriot, you were born in Perth Amboy, I suppose? A.—I was.

Q.—Have you any doubt about your age? A.—I am quite certain; I will be 53 on the 28th of May next.

Q.—Can you say whether it was in 1816 or 1817 the Matsell family arrived? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you say that it was not in 1818? A.—I cannot; the only circumstance by which I can fix the date is, that is was about three years after the last war.

Q.—Did you see them come to Perth Amboy? A.—No.

Q.—Then you don't know whether they came in a ship, or a scow, or a row-boat? A.—I do not; it appears to me I helped them to move their things into their house.

Q.—[illegible] A.—[illegible] the summer, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Was it before or after the 4th of July? A.—I [illegible] think it was after.

Q.—What apartments did they occupy? A.—They [illegible].

Q.—Do you know who was the landlord? A.—I think it was Joseph M. [illegible], who is now dead.

Q.—Is the house still standing? A.—Yes; at least it was about six months ago, when I was there.

Q.—Is your father's house standing now? A.—It is.

Q.—You said you delivered baggage or furniture; do you recollect what kind of baggage it was? A.—I do not.

Q.—What was the appearance of old Mr. Matsell? A.—He was about five and a half feet in height, and stout, but not so stout as the Chief, nor so tall.

Q.—Did he wear a ring or glasses? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Had he a defect in his speech? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Was he a cripple? A.—He had a clumsy walk, but I don't know as he was a cripple.

Q.—Would you know his portrait if you saw it? A.—I think I would.

Q.—How old was Mrs. Matsell? A.—I should think she must have been about fifty, and rather stout.

Q.—Who was the eldest of the children? A.—I think the eldest child was named William, as near as I can recollect he was man grown; George was about seven, and Augustus was the youngest; there were two girls, one of whom was pretty well grown up; she might have been twenty; I have no distinct recollection of any others.

Q.—Were there any other persons in the family? A.—There was a very old lady, I think she was Mrs. Matsell's mother. Her name was Constable.

Q.—From whom did you first hear that her name was Constable? A.—I first heard it from the Matsell family.

Q.—How old do you think she was? A.—I think she must have been about ninety.

Q.—Do you know whether they all came together? A.—I think they all came in the same ship.

Q.—Did she walk about? A.—I have seen her walk about [illegible] but I don't recollect distinctly whether she [illegible] or not.

Q.—Had she [illegible] of her faculties? A.—I think [illegible] her age.

Q.—Did you associate much with the Matsell children? A.—I did not; [illegible] younger than me; I was about [illegible].

Q.—What was the appearance of George? A.—He was tall and slim; Augustus was [illegible].

Q.—Can you say that you spoke to [illegible] while he was in Perth Amboy? A.—I can.

Q.—Did you ever eat a meal in their house? A.—I never did, but they have eaten in ours; they were poor, and were helped by the neighbors.

Q.—What furniture was there in the house? A.—As near as I can recollect, there were beds and bedding, but I do not think there were any bedsteads.

Q.—Can't you recollect what time they arrived and what time they left Perth Amboy? A.—As near as I can recollect, they came in the Summer or Fall, and went in the Winter or Spring.

Q.—Did you see them leave the place? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—How often did you visit New-York in those days? A.—Frequently—say once or twice a year.

Q.—How long after they left Perth Amboy was it before you saw either of them again? A.—It might have been ten or twelve years; I don't recollect seeing them from the time they left until I arrived in New-York.

Q.—Can you say you saw any of them between 1817 and 1826? A.—I can; I saw the old man soon after I came to New-York; I know that he lived on what is now Niblo's block.

Q.—Can you say how soon you saw George after [illegible]? A.—I cannot; I can't tell whether I saw him before the first Cholera or before the second.

Q.—Did you see him previous to Harrison's election? A.—I can't say.

Q.—What is the earliest year you can say you saw George in, after he left Perth Amboy? A.—I think it was after 1840.

Q.—Have you seen and spoken to him often? A.—I have seen him in the City, but have not spoken to him since 1817.

Q.—Was there any quarrel between you? A.—There was not.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to Augustus since he left? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you see any of the others? A.—I did not, except the old man.

Q.—Did you see an infant in the family when they were in Perth Amboy? A.—Not that I recollect.

Direct examination resumed: Q.—You say you saw the old man in New-York, where was he living then? A.—When I first saw him he was living on Niblo's block. About three or four years after I came I saw his name on the sign.

MRS. WYCKOFF SWORN.

When the name of Mrs. Wyckoff was called she came forward to where the Chief was sitting, and extending her right hand, said, "How do you do, Mr. Matsell." But the Chief took no notice of her whatever, so she passed on to the stand.

Q.—Mrs. Wyckoff, where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 123 West Sixteenth-street.

Q.—How long have you lived in the City? A.—All my life; I was born in Crosby-street.

By Mr. Stoughton—Excuse me, may I ask how long ago? A.—Well perhaps my mother didn't tell me. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brady—Mr. Stoughton you are rather unfortunate at the commencement.

By Mr. Stoughton—About how long ago? A.—Well, perhaps 35 or 40 years.

Q.—Did you know the Matsell family? A.—I did; they lived first in Broadway, where the club-house now stands, near Lafayette Hall.

Q.—What kind of a house was it? A.—It was very old, and unpainted; it slanted with boards; you had to go down to go into it.

Q.—What was Mr. Matsell's business? A.—He was a tailor.

Q.—How many children had they? A.—They had Mary, Susan, William, George, Augustus, Elizabeth and one who used to be called James Henry Abdeel Columbus Matsell. [Laughter.]

By Col. Ming, the Clerk—Was it a girl? A.—No, it was a boy. [Laughter.]

Col. Ming—O yes, James Henry, &c. O, yes, I see.

By Mr. Stoughton—How old was he then? A.—He was able to walk around when I first recollect; [illegible] old; Augustus must have been seven; George was [illegible]; Elizabeth was about four years old; Sarah was not so much larger than Augustus, and looked as if he might have been ten; the next, Susan, looked like a young woman, but she might not have been; Mary was grown up, and had recently been married; she married a Mr. Abbot, an Englishman.

Q.—What was his business? A.—He had none.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—I don't know; he is dead.

Q.—Is his wife living. A.—Yes; I saw her in Williamsburg, in a store in South Seventh-street, near the Ferry.

Q.—Does she reside there? A.—She seemed at home.

Q.—When did you see her there? A.—I first saw her last Summer.

Q.—Were you familiar with the Matsell family? A.—I was; I was often at their house, and I played with the children; they lived within a few doors of us for six years, and within a block or two for seven years more; I never lost sight of the family.

Q.—Do you recognize Mr. Matsell, the present Chief of Police, who is here? A.—I do, I have seen him repeatedly, and been at his house.

Q.—Have you often talked with the family? A.—I have; I was a favorite with old Mr. Matsell; he is dead, and so is old Mrs. Matsell; I have often talked with the children.

Q.—Now, did they ever say to you where they were born?

Mr. Brady objected to the question, but would not discuss it.

The Recorder thought the question in order.

Witness—They always said they came from England; they were very fond of talking about England, and said all their children were born there, except the youngest, with the long name.

Q.—Did you learn from them what age George was? A.—No; they were small.

Q.—Have you ever heard them say how long it was since they arrived? A.—I have heard Mrs. Matsell say how long, and I have heard from my relations who were on board the ship with them, but I do not recollect.

Q.—What was the name of your relatives? A.—Sparshot.

Q.—What was the name of the vessel they came out in? A.—The *Perseus*; she arrived at Halifax in 1817.

Q.—Have you ever heard the Matsell family speak of your relatives? A.—I have heard them speak of them as shipmates, with whom they came to this country.

Q.—Was there any peculiar name which they gave the youngest son, with the long name. A.—Yes; they called him Henra.

Mr. Brady—Yes; they made a sort of Latin plural of him.

By Mr. Stoughton—Q.—Was there any other name? A.—Yes, they call him the "Yankee boy" and "the dear, blessed Boy." [Laughter.]

Q.—Was there anything peculiar about their accent. A.—Yes; I should have known they were English by their accent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Mrs. Wyckoff, are you married? A.—I am.

Q.—Is your husband living? A.—He is.

Q.—Is there any record in your family of your age? A.—There is not.

Q.—Did you never hear them say what year you were born in? A.—I never did.

Q.—You—mean—to—say—you—never—heard—any—of—your—family—say—what—year—you—were—born—in? A.—I—don't—know—that—I—did. [Laughter.]

Q.—How long have you known the Matsell family? A.—As long as I can remember anything?

Q.—Do you remember what year the yellow fever was in New-York? A.—I have heard it was 1822, but children don't remember years.

Q.—Mrs. Wyckoff, you have made an affidavit on this subject, I believe? A.—Yes; I have made two.

Q.—Who came to you to make it? A.—No one; I went to Mr. Wheeler to make it.

Q.—At whose request? A.—The request of Mr. Branch.

Q.—Stephen H. Branch? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not give dates in your affidavit? A.—I did not.

Q.—How old did Mr. Matsell appear? A.—He was a short-sized man, bald on the top of his head, and had dark eyes; he shuffled along when he walked, [illegible]

Q.—How did old Mrs. Matsell look? A.—[illegible]

Q.—How did the children range, as to size? A.—William was the eldest, Mary next, Susan next, George; but there was a good deal of difference between them.

Q.—How old were you at that time? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was there much difference between you and George? A.—George was taller than me.

Q.—How much taller than a head? A.—I can't tell; [illegible].

Q.—Did they move from where they were when you first knew them? A.—They did; they moved into a house that was on Niblo's block, then they moved out, and then in again.

Q.—Where did they live when you ceased visiting them? A.—In Broadway.

Q.—How long since you have seen the Chief? A.—I have not seen him before for seven years.

Q.—Can you say you saw him every year for seven years after the first time? A.—I cannot; he went to sea and then he went on Staten Island to live; he went to sea more than once; I saw him when he went to sea and when he returned; and frequently when he was on Staten Island; when he was at sea he went to Mobile, and then to the West Indies, when he was wrecked, and they would not let him go again.

Q.—Have you heard them talk of England often? A.—I have; they talked funny, and I used to hear them; the Yankee boy told me his father was a regular old Englishman.

Q.—Are there any of the [illegible] living? A.—Yes; there are three daughters in Bloomingdale.

Q.—You say you saw Mary Matsell in Williamsburg; did you go there to see her? A.—I did not; seeing her was accidental; I had been trying to find her for four years, and I was surprised to recognize her so easily.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Branch before you went there? A.—I don't think I did.

Mr. Branch—Mr. Brady—

Mr. Brady—Now Branch, keep quiet, and not disturb the proceedings.

The Recorder—Mr. Branch, you must let counsel conduct the case.

Mr. Branch—I am one of the counsel in this case. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stoughton—Mr. Branch, don't say anything, don't.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—She passed out so soon that I could not; I was in the store, inquiring my way, when she came in through a door and passed out suddenly.

Direct examination resumed—Q.—By Mr. Stoughton: Did you go there again? A.—I did; I went to find her, at the request of Mr. Branch, and deliver a subpoena. It was three or four months after the accidental discovery.

Q.—Did you see her? A.—I did not; I saw her [illegible].

MRS. SARAH POLLOCK, SWORN.

The witness was very old, and hard of hearing, so much so that it was difficult for her to hear a question, [illegible] The consequence was that [illegible] answers which were wrong, [illegible] understood the question. After she had been [illegible] she had nothing against the man.

Q.—Where do you [illegible]? A.—[illegible] Greenwich-avenue.

Q.—What is your age? A.—[illegible] born in the city of Winchester, Hampshire, England.

Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—I think it was in 1817.

Q.—What was the name of the ship you came in? A.—The ship *Perseus*, Captain [illegible] daughter, who was present, came to the stand and spoke to her, which was objected to by Mr. Brady, and the Court; she was afterwards permitted to sit beside her, but not to speak with her.]

Q.—Was there anything peculiar in the voyage that enables you to recollect it?

A.—Yes; there was a storm, and I had a son born—John Pollock.

Q.—Do you remember any of the families on board? A.—I remember there was a Sparshot family, and a Gibson family, and a Matsell family, and a Pragnal family.

Mr. Branch—That is spelt P-r-a-g-Prag-n-a-l-nal Pragnal. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know how many children there were in the Matsell family? A.—I can't say; I was sick and was not about much; there was a girl, grown up, but I don't know her name.

Q.—Where did you leave the *Perseus*? A.—I left the *Perseus* at New-York, at Peck Slip; I remember remaining three months at Halifax; I was sick and had to leave the *Perseus* there; I came in three months to New-York in a sloop, and landed at Peck Slip.

Q.—Then you left the ship at Halifax? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did the Matsell family come from? A.—I think they came from London on board the *Perseus.*

Cross Examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—What year were you born in? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. Branch you were 75 years old? A.—I might have said 75 or I might have said a hundred; people bother me about my age so much, asking how old I am all the time; I tell them sometimes one thing and sometimes another, to get rid of them.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Branch? A.—I do, and I might have told him I was 90.

Q.—Do you know whether the Hawthorn was in bloom when you left? A.—I can't recollect; my daughter was with me on the ship; we were two months on the passage, all but two days; as near as I can recollect, we left on the 7th of May, 1817.

Q.—When did you arrive in Halifax? A.—I think it was on a Saturday.

Q.—Where did you live in 1816? A.—I think I lived in Portsmouth.

Q.—Did you not sign a paper for Mr. Branch? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you swear to what it contained? A.—No; I didn't go to anybody to swear.

The witness' testimony closed here, and the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

The New-Granada Canal Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of Saturday, the 29th inst., I find the following notice of a work with which my name is connected, and as the writer is grossly ignorant, or willfully misstates the facts, I ask a small space in your widely circulated columns, to set the matter right before the public:

"It is to be regretted that the attempt of the New-York Company, at the head of which is Mr. HENRY WELLS, to reopen the canal connecting Carthagena and the Magdalena River, is likely to prove a failure. It is ascertained that the estimates for the purpose will not half cover the expense. The Company have had engineers and surveyors on the route for a considerable time, but not a shovel-full of earth has been removed or will be. Its profits, if any, must be drawn from the one or two steamers it has on the river. It will always be well for any company contemplating great undertakings in this region, or indeed in any part of the tropics, to make very liberal estimates, to start in on, then double them, and then calculate to be very short of money before the work is concluded. If you doubt this, ask the Panama Railroad Company."

The regrets expressed by the writer of the above, have not been felt, by any one engaged in this enterprise, nor have they yet learned that it is likely to prove a failure, but on the contrary our advices up to the 9th of this month inform us that we have now a canal equal to the original capacity of the Erie. On the 2d inst. three boats arrived at Carthagena from Calamar and the Magdalena, thus passing the entire length of the canal, with 200 cargoes each, equal to twenty-five or thirty tons of freight. This was a large load for any boat on the Erie Canal for many years after its opening.

The writer further says that it is ascertained that the estimates for the purpose will not half cover the expense.

I am at a loss to understand how this wise man should learn this, as the Company have never published their estimate, or expenses; but the facts differ widely from this, as 40 per cent. on our original estimates, based upon the opening of this Canal in 1847-8, will give us a Canal of 93 miles in length, through which the trade of a country as large as the tributaries of the Erie must pass to tide-water, and this, not in flat-boats, but in steamers that will pass from the Canal to the head of navigation on the Magdalena, carrying 500 tons of merchandise, and returning with an equal amount of the rich products of the country, now awaiting transportation in all the river towns on the route.

The profits of the enterprise, I have no hesitation in saying, will be entirely satisfactory, as the tolls allowed by the charter are full as much as those charged by the Erie and Pennsylvania Canals, although but about one-third their length.

The writer states "that not a shovel of earth has been removed, or will be." This is asserted as a fact, which, if he knew anything of the subject, he must have known is entirely false, as it is notorious that since July a large force of men have been employed on the work, and the result of their labor is, that the Canal is now navigable for boats of the size above mentioned, and we are advised, that in three months steamboats of from 150 to 200 tons will pass without obstruction.

Under these circumstances, I leave his advice to those that can best appreciate it, merely remarking that his fling at the Panama Railroad is answered by the value of its stock, as shown by its daily sales in this market.

The history of this Canal, and the [illegible] of the country from which its [illegible] are to be derived, with an abstract of the laws on emigration prepared by [illegible], the able representative of his country [illegible], published in a pamphlet, which will be furnished gratis to those interested in this subject by application at the Company's office, No. 4 Wall-street, New-York.

HENRY WELLS,
President of the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] of New-York, seven days [illegible] bales of cotton [illegible] Dec. 24.

MARKET REPORTS.

Reported Exclusively for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29[illegible]

ASHES—Quiet but steady. Stock in the Inspection warehouse to-day, 70 bbls. Pearl, and [illegible] bbls. Pots, together, [illegible] bbls.

COFFEE—Remains inactive [illegible] prices.

COTTON—The market [illegible] and buoyant, the sales including about 1,000 bales, at our quotations:

Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9½
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	[illegible]
Fair	10	10	10¼	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand and are a shade dearer, with sales since our last of 11,800 bbls, mostly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 25 @ [illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian remains rather quiet and languid, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 37½@$10 12½ ℔ bbl. Southern is heavy and drooping, sales since our last having amounted to about [illegible] bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $8 75@$10 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is less active, but firm, [illegible] @$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 12½ for Jersey, and $4 37½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and purchasable at $2 87½@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have fallen to $3 25 for Layer, and $3 for Bunch, ℔ whole box, with an increased supply and a limited inquiry. Other articles are dull and heavy, as before quoted.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, but parties disagree about prices and the business is insignificant. A few small lots of Red were sold at previous figures. Rye is dull and heavy at [illegible], with *sales of 4,500 bushels thereat.* No change in Barley or Oats. Corn is in lively demand at essentially unaltered prices, the sales since our last embracing 62,000 bushels at [illegible] for Western mixed; and [illegible] for New-Jersey and Southern Corn, according to quality, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Has not varied.

HIDES—Mr. HULL sums up thus: "With light receipts and a small stock at the commencement of the week, transactions have been limited, a few more parcels have been sold [illegible] prices, notwithstanding the extreme [illegible] Ayres and Rio Grande during the [illegible] The limited supply [illegible] to strengthen the views of [illegible] now reduced to a few thousand Orinoco [illegible] held at 24c. [illegible] that. The receipts during the week [illegible] Ox and Cow Hides, and [illegible] 4,961 Maranham, [illegible] Robert Wing, from Rio Grande; 2,[illegible] Savanilla, [illegible] 650 West India making 17,344 from Foreign Ports, and 2,760 Coastwise. Sales are [illegible] Ayres, [illegible] 23 lb at 26c. 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lb at [illegible] 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 dry Orinoco, [illegible] 6 months, usual selection; 8,400 dry Salted Maranham, [illegible] 6 months, usual selection; [illegible] dry Maranham, 12½ lb at 18c. 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Vera Cruz, 18 lb at 20c. rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,000 dry Texas, [illegible] unfit to tan; 2,500 dry Porto Cabello, [illegible] 6 months, [illegible] aged; 140 dry Chagres, 18 lb at 18c. 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 2,471 dry San Juan, 19 lb at 22c. 6 months, rejecting water damaged; [illegible] San Juan, (wormed,) 19 lb at 15c. 6 months, as they run. [illegible] Expected to arrive shortly at this port: [illegible] from Buenos Ayres, with [illegible] hides; the [illegible] from Buenos Ayres, with [illegible] hides; the [illegible] from Montevideo, with [illegible] hides; the [illegible] from Montevideo, with [illegible] hides; [illegible] from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; the [illegible] from Porto Cabello, with [illegible] hides; the T. A. Wesson, from Porto Cabello, with [illegible] hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is [illegible], as follows: 17,000 dry Orinoco, [illegible] Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 2,500 dry Savanilla; 1,500 dry San Juan; 300 dry Rio Hache; 1,000 dry Mexican; 1,500 dry West India, Southern, &c."

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in better request and is now worth $32@$33, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Unsalable and steady.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that "notwithstanding the intervention of Christmas, which limited the sales to some extent, transactions have exceeded the receipts—leaving a very meager stock on hand. At this season of the year business is usually inactive, but as yet we have experienced no abatement in the demand, and prices are well sustained for all descriptions, except for heavy weights, which are but little sought after. For some choice parcels ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb advance has been realized. Receipts of Hemlock 49,000; of Oak, 7,100. Sales of Hemlock, [illegible]; of Oak, [illegible]. Stock of Hemlock, [illegible]; of Oak, [illegible]. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 31c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@[illegible], on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—New Crop New-Orleans is in fair demand, and is quite firm. Other kinds are essentially the same.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing particularly to notice in this line.

OILS—Remain as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firmly [illegible] prices,—but is inactive. There have been only 600 bbls. sold, in lots, at $18 for Mess, and $16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are abundant and depressed, at 7¼c.@8c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 9¼c.@10½c. for Hams and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid. Lard continues in slack demand, at [illegible] The [illegible] since our last reach 800 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last, including 200 bbls. at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 75 for repacked [illegible] Prime Mess Beef is quiet and heavy, at from [illegible]. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at [illegible] $16 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is active and buoyant at former prices.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business, thus:

GOAT—Are in fair demand and very meager supply. In price there is no alteration. Sales are 40 bales Curacoa at [illegible] 4 months.

DEER—Are in good request, but as the arrivals are light, the market is not very active. [illegible] quote:

DEER.

San Juan	36c.@38c. ℔ lb.
Angostura	47c.@48c. ℔ lb.
Sisal	41c.@44c. ℔ lb.
Missouri	38c.@40c. ℔ lb.
Texas and Arkansas	36c.@38c. cash.

GOAT.

Tampico	[illegible]
Curacoa	[illegible]
West India	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres	[illegible]

SUGARS—The market is without activity, but continues firm, holders not being eager to sell or disposed to lower their claims.

TALLOW—Prime is at 12c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., and dull thereat.

TEAS—Are quiet and rather heavy, though not cheaper.

TIN—Has not varied.

WHISKY—Some 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison have been sold at from 36c.@37½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were a little more active and were steady, though not essentially better. The latest charters have been; A bark to Dunkirk, Flour, &c. [illegible] Grain, 15d. in shipper's bags; two ships, to a port in the Mediterranean, privilege of Marseilles, Toulon, Cette, or Genoa; Flour supposed something below [illegible] to Marseilles, Toulon or Genoa, Pork, $1 62½; a ship at New-Orleans, and one at Mobile, (chartered there) to Liverpool, Cotton ⅝d.; a schooner from Jacksonville, [illegible] a brig from Union Island to Cadiz, Lumber [illegible]; a brig [illegible] to Havana and back, $1,800; brig from Sagua to New-York, Sugar, $5 50; one, 152 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba and back, $2,350; a bark to Matanzas, Box Shooks, 15c.; a brig from Cienfuegos to New-York, Molasses, $5 50; a schooner, 150 tons, to Bermuda, $600 out; a brig from Norfolk to Kingston Jamaica, hhd. Staves $18; one hence to Guayama, P. R. and back, [illegible] and Molasses [illegible]; one from Jacksonville to San Juan, [illegible] $10; a Br. bark to London, naval stores, and a Br. brig to Glasgow, miscellaneous cargo, on private terms.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] in this city and vicinity for [illegible] a [illegible]. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published [illegible], is mailed at One Dollar a year for [illegible] Copies for [illegible].

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible] published on the departure of every [illegible]. Price, in [illegible].

THE DAILY TIMES has [illegible] circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Nothing definite was effected towards the organization of the House on Saturday. Several Ballots were had, with no other result than to show the defection of a few professed Republicans, but whether permanently or not remains to be seen. There seems to be a pretty general determination, on the part of the friends of Mr. BANKS, to stand by him to the last, and the feeling is that he will eventually be elected.

Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphs to us that Mr. MARCY has answered Lord CLARENDON's last missive in relation to Mr. CRAMPTON's connection with the illicit recruiting affair, and that that gentleman's recall has been peremptorily insisted upon.

Receding Political Platforms.

Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, has written a candid and forcible letter, advising the Southern Know-Nothings to consent to the excision of the Twelfth Section from the Philadelphia Platform; and he declares himself, incidentally, against all platforms as the basis of party action. He believes that all abstract notions on Slavery are out of place in these declarations of political principle, and predicts that if the South insists on the Twelfth Article the American Order will become a merely sectional party, and be defeated in every Northern State.

We understand, further, that a very active intrigue is in progress between the section of Southern Know-Nothings represented by Mr. BOTTS and the ultra and aggressive Pro-Slavery wing, relative to the meeting of the National Council as a Nominating Convention at Philadelphia. The 22d of February has been regularly appointed as the day for its assembling; but a design has been discovered whose object is to urge upon the National Council the rejection of the Twelfth Article, as a portion of the platform, and the original friends of that provision have commenced an agitation among the State Councils to postpone the general meeting until the 10th of June. They cannot, of course, lose by the delay, while circumstances may arise to change, or defeat, the plans of the repealers. The Editor of the Washington *Organ*, and other leading men, who oppose all discussion upon the Slavery issue, and who wish, therefore, to get the Twelfth Section out of their way, insist upon the earliest practicable meeting of the Council, and adhere to the day already appointed. At present they appear likely to be defeated.

The Baltimore platform of 1852 was demolished, as is well known, by the hands which erected it, about two years since. It pledged the Party in the most solemn and explicit form against all agitation, in Congress or out of it, upon Slavery. When at the beginning of the last Congress it became desirable to repeal the Missouri Compromise, this pledge was construed to apply only to agitation against Slavery, and not to agitation in favor of its pretensions. The Washington *Union* admitted, in the name of the Party, that this act of treachery would be a repudiation of the Party pledge against agitation, but defended the agitation, nevertheless, upon the ground that it was necessary to establish the new principle of "Congressional non-intervention." This was the pretended principle of the Nebraska bill, and became the Party platform;—non-intervention superseded non-agitation. But the new wine has already burst the old bottles, and the accumulation of Democratic principles has crushed the feeble structure of 1854.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, a trusted leader of the party in that State, took occasion a few days since to throw aside, as useless lumber, the pillars, planks, and braces of the Nebraska platform of 1854, and asserted that the Democracy rejected the principle then proclaimed. He said the people in the territories could not control and settle the question of Slavery even themselves. The Constitution had made slaves property, and no territorial legislation could make them anything else. Therefore the people had no power over the subject; and it was a mistake to suppose that Congress had committed the decision of the question to them. The people, therefore, had not the right to establish and manage their domestic institutions in their own way, and, if Congress had undertaken to bestow that privilege upon them, it had exceeded its power, and its action was null and void. Mr. JONES went on to say that the Constitution regulated the whole matter, and having carried Slavery into and over all territory belonging to the United States, by a sort of locomotive principle inherent in itself, the *institution could only afterwards be reached by the inhabitants after they should have become a State.*

This is the first time, we believe, that any public man from a Free State has avowed this extreme doctrine, though it is the precise ground on which nearly all prominent Southern politicians based their support of the Nebraska bill. The principle is the very opposite of "Squatter Sovereignty," being as destructive of that doctrine as it is of the authority of Congress. The real principle of the bill denied the power of the people, repudiated the jurisdiction of Congress, and consigned the whole subject to courts composed of Slave-holders, appointed because they were such, for the special service of deciding this controversy between the Free and the Slave States. The correctness of this [illegible] by those Northern men [illegible] in the [illegible] though they [illegible] themselves the defenders of popular rights. They now find [illegible] to repudiate the principles under which they then pretended to act, and in these recent confessions we discern the signs of new schemes of agitation, and new plans for the insult and degradation of the North.

It must be seen that Mr. JONES, in setting up this new platform for the acceptance of the Northern Democracy, limits the application of the principle, that the Constitution carries and establishes Slavery wherever it itself extends to the Territories, organized and unorganized. When a Territory becomes a State then this function of the Constitution ceases to operate in it, and the people of the State may exclude, or admit, at their pleasure, this kind of property called slaves, and may adopt or reject the institution called Slavery—*though previously established by the Federal Constitution.*

We do not ask Mr. JONES, nor the other leaders of his party, to explain why the Constitution will cease to protect Slavery just at this point, because we presume that they have the same interest in deceiving others, or in refusing to perceive the whole truth themselves, which they had in 1854; but, are the honest masses of the Democracy to mark the dangerous deception which is about to be practiced upon them? The South does not accept this limitation of Constitutional power in respect to Slavery. The South now claims and intends, in future, to insist that the Constitution has the same sovereign jurisdiction in reference to this subject, within the States, as within the territories. The doctrine has already been officially asserted and insisted upon. It is the doctrine upon which Judge KANE imprisoned PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and it is equivalent to the establishment of Slavery by federal authority in every Free State of the Union. When the proper occasion arrives, Mr. JONES and his political associates will be called upon to assert and defend the full and true application of this principle, and they will do it, though every legal guaranty which protects the liberty of the citizen be destroyed by it.

The Question of Peace.

The public mind is strangely influenced by mere rumors which are traceable to no responsible source, on so important a subject as the question of negotiations for peace between Russia and the Allied powers. On the strength of the merest speculations in the English journals, and the hints contained in the letters of European correspondents for our paper, the public at once jumped to the conclusion that there was to be an immediate peace; and then, because the last steamer from Liverpool did not bring positive advices that a peace had been negotiated, the public at once jumped to the opposite conclusion that the war was to be indefinitely continued, and that peace had not been thought of. The truth of the matter is that there is nothing in the news brought by the *Pacific* which changes the complexion of the question in the least, except that the fact of there having been no positive denial of the truth of the former reports, leaves room for an inference that there must have been truth in them. The repeated assertions of respectable journals that the Emperor of the French is sincerely desirous of a peace, and that he will readily accept almost any terms, has not been denied in any quarter. Lord PALMERSTON, on the other hand, is said to be in favor of prosecuting the war, as he feels that with its close must come the close of his ministerial career. But, England cannot oppose the wishes of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and, if his policy inclines to peace, the British Premier will be compelled to yield.

But we must confess, we have sought for some satisfactory intelligence on this most important subject in the English press in vain. All that the leading London journals contain on the subject are words without knowledge that darken counsel. In fact the letter from KOSSUTH which we publish this morning in another part of our paper, contains more pertinent and sagacious speculations on the present state of European affairs, particularly as respects England, than we have found in any of the European papers.

But the most remarkable point in connection with this matter is, that the peace question covers a much more feverish state of feeling on this side of the Atlantic, or at least in Wall-street, than it seems to do in London.

Another Literary Controversy—Who is Peter Parley?

We publish in another column, a letter from Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, the author of *Peter Parley's Tales*, showing up various impostures relating to the authorship of these renowned nursery books. His revelations form a new and curious chapter in the history of authorship. He takes advantage of this occasion to dispose of what he calls a *batch* of attempts, more or less impertinent or fraudulent, to make use of the name of PARLEY.

As to the attempt of a writer in the Boston *Courier*, to make it appear that the late Mr. KETTELL, editor of that paper, was, as he asserts, the veritable Peter Parley—it is simply absurd, and without the direct testimony of Mr. GOODRICH, to the contrary, *will universally be so considered. It is impossible in the nature of things,* that Mr. GOODRICH could, *for thirty years, have worn the mask of an imposter thus imputed to him by* the *Courier*. The explanation, no doubt, is that the author of the article in question, (which we cannot suppose came from the editor,) permitted his zeal for the dead, to outrun his sense of obligation to truth and to the living.

From Nicaragua.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived on Saturday from San Juan del Norte. She brings $587,670 in treasure from California, but no later dates. The news from Nicaragua by this arrival is unimportant. General WALKER's attention is chiefly occupied with schemes for the permanent colonization, and advancement of the Republic. Reinforcements continue to pour in to his aid in such numbers, that he has been able to afford material assistance to his ally, the President of Honduras, who has some trouble with Guatemala. The *Star of the West* has brought the first shipment of Nicaragua gold, the produce of mines owned and wrought by Americans.

The Value of the Immigrant.

It is extremely difficult to make men, not accustomed to think on the subject, understand a moneyed loss distributed over a large scale. If each man were to pay a cent more for every pound of sugar he consumed, he would think little of the loss, and yet it would make a difference of some $4,490,000 to the whole nation. So with a product like Indian corn. If Government were to extort a half-cent for every bushel raised, how little would any one observe the detriment, except in the inconvenience of being visited by tax-gatherers, yet the loss to our farmers would be about $2,960,000 per annum. So again with wheat—a cent per bushel seems a trifle, and yet the wheat raisers who would pay this as tax, or who should fail to get this additional on the price, would in mass lose a million of dollars. How petty to those not in the trade would seem a duty of a half-cent on every pound of cotton exported; and yet the gain to the Government for a single year would be about $6,000,000.

It is this inability to appreciate losses on an extended scale, which has lain at the bottom, we apprehend, of the indifference of people to taxation by duties and tariff imposts. It is only the slow progress of intelligent views and the feeling of a gradual decay of prosperity from unseen causes which awake men to the sense of such losses. It is thus in the matter of pecuniary and business loss by decrease of immigration in this country. We shall not observe it, perhaps, for years; or, if it is observed, it will be traced to other sources, as in France, for long periods, the industrial depression was attributed to anything but its real cause—the expulsion of the hard-working Huguenots. Men will be found to present such absurd statements, as has lately a correspondent, signed "Subscriber," who complains that his village has 800 foreign workmen, "industrious and well-behaved," indeed, but who receive such high wages that the farmers make no profits and the lands decrease in value, and who, therefore, urges the advantage of decreased immigration! As though cutting off half the usual annual supply of laborers would reduce wages, and bring up the price of farms per acre! Do not such men know that almost the only thing now which makes farming in any degree profitable in our country is the great supply of foreign labor? Without immigration, we may safely say, farmers would pay double for their workmen; and with such an increase of expense, what could yield the profit in agriculture? Who does not know that in all the Eastern and Northern States, it is as much as farmers can do to succeed, or sometimes even to keep above water, under the present rate of wages? What would be the result, if at once, the supply of 100,000 strong arms per annum were cut off, and wages had to be divided among a much smaller number of laborers?

And as to the price of lands. What, in the name of common sense, does "Subscriber," or any one else, suppose has given the extraordinary value to land in the Western Hemisphere? Is it Anglo-Saxon blood, or the fruitfulness and numbers of Anglican colonists? How is it that those mighty cities, with their increasing currents of business, like Chicago and Cincinnati and St. Louis, have so suddenly sprung up on the Western plains? Is it entirely the work of Republican Institutions and Scandinavian energy! The world has seen before Republics and energetic men, and even Colonists of Saxon blood—but no such fruits. The truth is, for the last twenty years we have had a current of millions of laborious men pouring upon these shores; men just fitted to do the material work necessary for its prosperity, and to be pioneers, or to take the places of native laborers, who should themselves lead through the forest and the prairie the onward march of our improving civilization. No other country ever had, in all its treasures, such a rich import of labor, so suited to its present needs. It is these millions, which have either settled themselves, or have allowed our native population to settle, on those fertile Western plains. It is *immigration* which has made the farms of Indiana and Illinois worth their $230,000,000, or more than $200 for each man, woman and child inhabiting them. It is this which has given the humble basis of drudgery on railway and canal, in house and on farm, in which American ingenuity could build this fair structure of Western prosperity. It is foreign labor—dull, patient and stupid, despised drudgery by Irish and Germans—which lies at the bottom of our Chicagos and Cincinnatis and Pittsburgs. Without the foreigners, fewer railways and fewer canals would have been built; our Eastern native population would have been confined more to labors in its own limits; less land would have been needed or occupied; all products of the soil would have been more expensive to raise, and we may safely say, that the wonderful rapidity of progress which has characterized this country would have been greatly checked.

Undoubtedly Saxon energy, in time, would have built up a grand community—but the growth, without foreign accretions, would have been by centuries, instead of decades, even as in England.

We have estimated in a previous article the moneyed loss sustained by the country in this year's decrease of immigration. We drew the estimate merely from two palpable sources of profit, which would be cut off by cessation of immigration, leaving others less apparent, though equally real. These two, namely, the direct *personal property* imported by each immigrant, and the *value of his labor*.

The first, from statistics gathered from the Castle Garden investigations, we estimated at $13,500,000—that is, the amount which would have been imported by the 170,000 immigrants who this year have staid at home. The second, reckoning the value of the labor as at least equal to the cost of living—namely, $2 per week—to each person, we make $17,000,000. The total loss, then, for the coming year to the country would be, on this estimate, $30,500,000. Such estimates are, of course, only approximate. We designedly understated them.

The value of labor is its profit. In a new country, like this, there can be very little doubt that wages would double without immigration—that is, the mechanic would receive $3 instead $1 50 per day for his work; the farm-laborer $2 instead of $1; the laundress $1 50 instead of 75 cents. This amount is now, in effect, gained by the producers of the country, who employ hired labor, and would be lost by the withdrawal of this labor.

On a broad statement, each immigrant is worth—is a profit—to the nation, of at least $2 per week, or what he consumes—over and above the expenses of his labor; some of course will be worth more, some less—but this would be an average and moderate valuation.

It should be remembered, in this are included two sources of individual profit—the gain to the employer in the labor, and the gain to the producer in the articles consumed. These together would swell up the profits of the foreign labor, now lost, we believe considerably above our estimate.

The first gain mentioned, the *import of personal property*, is of course a pure gain—even more than the same amount drawn from a gold or silver mine in America. No labor even is given in exchange for it. Foreign capital lent us on interest, is of course no such permanent value. Its worth is the present profit of using it. The interest we pay for it goes to other countries, and the principal must eventually be withdrawn.

Such moneyed estimates of the value of *men* as these, seem low and selfish; and yet there are some who can be affected by nothing else. It is desirable to show to them that in this case humanity and property lie in the same path.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURTON produces a new and seasonable piece to-night, called "New-Year's Eve, or Der Nachwachter," and taken, we suppose, from the German. New scenery and costumes have been prepared for this work, and it will, we have no doubt, be produced in a satisfactory manner. BURTON and Miss MITCHELL sustain the principal characters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Pocahontas" has proved a decided hit; delights every one without offence to any. It is good for two months at least. The Drama of "Pauline" is also on the bills for to-night.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The attendance here, since the opening night, has been satisfactory. Even on Saturday night, when the snow stormed so violently, there was a good attendance. One agreeable little piece has been produced, or rather played, here, (for at present we cannot speak of any thing being produced,) called "Dreams of Delusions." The following is a sketch of the plot: *Sir Bernard Harleigh* labors under the delusion that his wife, *Lady Harleigh*, is insane, consequently he sends for the family physician (*Doctor Pungent*) for the purpose, if possible, of curing her. *Doctor Pungent* sets about the case, and soon discovers that it is not the wife's mind that is diseased, but *Sir Harleigh's*. He looks round for the cause of this madness, and discovers that when *Sir Harleigh* was in Naples he imagined that his wife had proved unfaithful. The cause of his dishonor he sought out and flung him to the waves, when he supposes he was drowned. *Doctor Pungent* works like a trump. He finds that the wife is not frail. That *Sir Harleigh* has not committed murder. The gentleman whom he threw into the sea managed to regain *terra firma*, and, instead of making proposals to the wife, only does so to the niece, *Annabel*, whom he wishes to marry. Everything is arranged satisfactorily in the end.

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, as the deluded hero, played with much discretion and appeared to great advantage. Miss LAURA KEENE, as the aspersed and broken-hearted wife, was charming, natural and affecting. Mr. DYOTT, as the Doctor, was also excellent.

To-night the Drama of "Dreams of Delusions," will be repeated, together with the Comedy of "Masks and Faces," Miss LAURA KEENE appearing as *Peg Woffington* in the latter. The Ballet of the "Valley of Flowers" terminates the performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—PLANCHE's fairy Burlesque of "King Charming," with its gorgeous scenery, panoramas, costumes, &c., will be repeated every night this week, preceded by a Farce.

NIBLO'S.—The "RAVELS" and the Ballet Troupe, headed by Mlle. ROBERT, appear to-night in "Iovita," and a variety of entertainments, for particulars of which we must refer to our advertising columns.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The exciting drama of "Ambrose Gwinett" will be given this afternoon, and in the evening the burlesque of "Valentine and Orson."

☞ At BUCKLEY's Minstrels, No. 539 Broadway, there is an excellent programme of Ethiopian music; also, at DONALDSON'S, No. 663 Broadway, to either of which establishments we recommend our readers to go.

☞ During the Holiday week there are two galleries of art that should be be visited; the Dusseldorf collection and the Bryan ditto.

Academy of Music.

The "Prophet" will be performed to-night for the last time, with its original cast—Miss HENSLER having returned from her Eastern trip. This also is the fortieth and last night of the season. In spite of early discouragement, crowned, however, by ultimate success, Mr. PAYNE has pursued the even tenor of his way, giving his patrons a succession of operas, cast in the strongest way possible, and placed on the stage in a complete and unsparing manner. Thus having fulfilled his contract with the public, and reached the fortieth night, the season closes. Not once during Mr. PAYNE's management has there been a disappointment. We have no recollection of a campaign that has been conducted in so smooth and gentlemanly a way. There has been a total absence of puffery and inflated appeals to the public. Every thing has depended on its own intrinsic excellence, backed by the energy and courage of the manager. For the first fifteen nights it was impossible to make headway against the RACHEL fever, but subsequently the houses have been good. We are sorry that the Academy closes so early in the season, for during the next three weeks it would certainly come in for a large share of Holiday patronage. That, however, is the announcement, and we submit it to our readers as a sufficient reason for overwhelming the Box-keeper to-night—the last of the season.

Items.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. E. FORREST made his last appearance at the Walnut-street Theatre on Saturday, playing *Spartacus*, in the tragedy of the "Gladiator."....The "Corsican Brothers" has been revived at the Arch, with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, in the principal parts....The burlesque of "Fortunio" is in active preparation at the Walnut-street Theatre, where it will be produced this week. There is a great scope for scenic effect in this piece.

ST. LOUIS.—The Bateman children are at the St. Louis Theatre....At the People's Theatre, "The Swamp Fox, or Marion and his Merry Men," appears to be the attraction.

BALTIMORE.—DAN RICE took a benefit in the Front-street Circus on Saturday night. There were both stage and equestrian performances....M. J. C. JAMES, lessee and manager of the National Theatre, Washington, assisted by Mr. FORD, manager of the Holiday-street Theatre, announces a grand entertainment in the latter establishment on New Year's night. A number of "stars" have been collected, who will appear together in SHERIDAN's Comedy of the "School for Scandal." Among the most prominent we notice the names of H. and T. PLACIDE, CHAS. BASS, J. W. WALLACK, A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss LAURA WALTERS, Mrs. J. [illegible], and others. Prices one dollar and fifty cents....At the City Museum the play of "De Soto," written for Mr. MURDOCH by GEORGE H. MILES, Esq., is being performed, the part of *De Soto* being sustained by Mr. MURDOCH. In the last act there is a tableau taken from the picture of the burial of DE SOTO in the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI.—The Pyne and Harrison Troupe have been playing here at the National Theatre with success....Miss LOGAN has given some readings here....The State Musical Association, whatever that may be, gave a performance of the "Creation," on Friday last, under the direction of Professor WOODBURY.

PITTSBURG.—Yankee LOCKE and his wife have been playing at the Theatre here.

CLEVELAND.—A grand Spectacle piece called the "Naiad Queen," has been produced at the Bank-street House. Three thousand dollars were expended on its preparation, and it met with success. "Aladdin" is still played here....Mr. H. A. PERRY is at the Athenæum. He is in his fourth week.

DETROIT.—MACFARLAND's Metropolitan Theatre is getting along with KEMAS' Burlesque Opera Troupe and light pieces.

BUFFALO.—The great dramatic spectacle of "Faustus; or, the German Magician," has been produced here in "a style of magnificence and splendor not to be eclipsed by any other establishment in the world." So says the bill. Twenty-two entirely new scenes have been painted for the piece, using up forty thousand feet of canvas. It is played to-night for the seventh time.

TROY.—Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents are at the [illegible] called the [illegible] "Fashion and Famine" appears to be the principal attraction....At the Museum they are [illegible].

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Juvenile Comedians and Tragedians appear to be all the rage. A couple of youngsters, named VIOLA and ADELE PLUNKETT GRATTAN are playing the principal characters in "Richard III," at the Theatre. Light work for children.

TORONTO, C. W.—The fairy extravaganza of the "Enchanted Isle, or Raising the Wind," written by the Brothers BROUGH, was produced at the Theatre Royal on Boxing night. It has been put on the stage with a great deal of care, and met with a success.

BOSTON.—Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the eminent pianist, has been playing here to the great admiration of the critics....The "Messiah" was repeated last evening (Sunday) by the members of the Handel and Haydn Society. These Sunday performances appear to have been eminently successful this Winter. Why can't we have something of the same kind here....SHAKSPEARE's "Tempest" has been produced in gorgeous style at the Boston Theatre. The scenery is praised, but the acting is condemned....At the Museum, the spectacle of "Valentine and Orson" is being played....Mr. FAYNE and Miss L. HOWARD are at the Athenæum.

Miscellaneous.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.—This lady has made her reappearance in London. An evening paper says:

"After a long absence, Madame GOLDSCHMIDT again appeared last night before the English public, whose idol—as JENNY LIND—she had been for years. The scene of her *rentrée* was Exeter Hall, which never held a larger or more fashionable audience than on this occasion; the work in which she appeared was the "Creation," and her success was substantially as great as on the most enthusiastic occasions of 1847, '48 and '49. Mme. GOLDSCHMIDT is somewhat thinner and more serious looking than JENNY LIND, but the glorious voice, which she has, in every sense of the word, used so well, remains still fresh and unapproachably beautiful. Her first air last night, "The marvelous works," was for a moment or two somewhat clouded—by nervousness most probably—but the words "The praise of God" were given with an electrical effect that settled the question that it was the JENNY LIND of other days that stood before us. "With verdure clad" was a marvel of grace, brilliancy and finish; but it was in the elaborate air "On mighty pens" that all those qualities and the matchless beauty of her voice most triumphantly asserted themselves. She sang throughout with a simple earnestness that made the sacred strains more sacred; and the enthusiasm with which the audience greeted her was of the most heartfelt and unanimous character.

We are happy to hear that Signor ARDITI's opera of the "Spy" has been accepted by the management of the Academy of Music. If it is produced with care, and under the direction of a conductor who will not allow the singers to break down, nor try to make them do so, we have no doubt of its success.

Railroad Accident and Narrow Escape.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Cincinnati Express train on the Erie Railroad, was thrown off the track at Sloatsburg Station, while on the way to the City. The accident was caused by an attempt of some countryman to cross the track in front of the train, with a team of four mules. The cars were running at the rate of 25 miles an hour when they struck, and were immediately thrown off, but ran over the cross-ties for a distance of upwards of half a mile. Three of the mules were killed instantly, and were horribly mutilated; the fourth died soon after. No damage was done to cars or passengers, and through the active exertions of Mr. CODDINGTON, the Conductor, the delay was only for fifteen minutes. Passengers speculated what the result of the accident would have been, had the train been on the other track. The Ramapo River was close alongside, and at the point where the cars finally brought up, the embankment was of very considerable height. When will country people learn to be careful at the road-crossings.

Southern Proclivities of our Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few weeks since I mailed a letter in the New-York Post-Office, directed to Newark, New-Jersey. In the course of ten days, I received a reply, stating that my letter had reached Newark, *by way of Montgomery, Ala.!* Recently I mailed a letter in the same Post-Office, addressed to Springfield, Mass. In about ten days my correspondent in Springfield wrote that my letter had reached him also *by way of Montgomery, Ala.!* Pray, Mr. Fowler, what does it mean? Z.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28.

Judge's Stationary.

We mentioned the other day in our report of the Aldermen's proceedings something in relation to stationary of one of our Judges, to the amount of $400.

We are informed that there was an error, not in our report, but in the statement made in the Board,—that he did not order any, and had nothing to do with the nature or amount of that sent him. That no such amount was received by him; but that some was sent him, in accordance with the custom, and probably the usual amount, but more than he needs or will retain.

Hard Shell Celebration on the Eighth of January.

The Young Men's National Democratic Club met at their rooms on Saturday night, Gen. ELIJAH WARD, President, in the Chair. On motion of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, it was resolved that the Club would celebrate the approaching Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans by a dinner to be given at the Metropolitan Hotel. A number of Committees were appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution, and after the transaction of usual and routine business, the Club adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

☞ The disaffected commuters, who live along the line of the Harlem, Second and Third avenue Railroads, are moving to start a steamboat to run *daily between Peck-slip and Harlem, making stops* at Tenth, Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixth, and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

☞ The Union Ferry Company pay their hands to-morrow their monthly wages. A very large supply of turkies in the office gives indication that the boys are to have their usual present of a New-Year's turkey.

☞ DISTURNELL's *Railway and Steamship Guide* is very much enlarged and improved. In its present shape it is decidedly the best guide to which we have access.

☞ The Sixth-avenue cars ran on half-time last night, having doubled the teams in consequence of the difficulty of travel.

☞ Provide yourself with letter-stamps. After the first of January the only way to prepay letters is by stamps.

Horrible Tragedy—Fight Between Indians and Whites.

[illegible]

From the Fond du Lac [illegible].

On Tuesday night last, three Indians (one of whom was intoxicated, and two sober) went to an Irish shanty in the town of Osceola, in this county, for liquor, which they procured, and left. They soon discovered that they had left their mittens, and returned for them, when a fight ensued between the Indians and JAMES O'CONNOR, and MARY, his wife, JAMES [illegible] and PAT [illegible]. The weapons of those in the house were an axe and a hatchet. One of the Indians received a cut over one eye, and had the top of his head stove in—killing him instantly; another received eight cuts in the top of the head, and was struck on the shoulder with a large handspike—he is not expected to live.

The other Indian received one cut in the head with the axe, but is not as dangerously hurt as the other, notwithstanding it is feared his skull is broken. The above-named persons were arrested yesterday by the under-sheriff and our city marshal, and are now in jail. As the grand jury is now in session, their case will probably be attended to immediately.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 136 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their especial advantage to call and examine our stock of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
INVALUABLE TO EVERY WRITER.
T. G. STEARNS, Agent,
No. 271 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS-ST.

CARPETINGS, &c.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway,
[illegible]
Also, a large assortment of
CURTAIN GOODS
of every description equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

LIMITS TAKEN OFF.—WE WILL, FOR THE balance of the season, sell from our yet large and superior STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost; a rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before us. DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.
The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social reunions, is upon us, and as in fitting accompaniment, GENIN has the pleasure of announcing his
HOLIDAY HAT
for 1856, the most fascinating and elegant dress CHAPEAU that has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American drawing-room on the first of January. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and finished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a VISITING HAT, it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and [illegible]. The display of
LADIES' FURS
is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Martin, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves and Cuffs, in the newest French mode. Mink sets from $25 to $100 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of this fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.
The attention of the public is also invited to GENIN's immense assortment of
SOFT HATS,
suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards style and colors in
CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS
adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and handsome, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.
All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people suppose as
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
being at once ornamental and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 12, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our door mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins), at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL's Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER's Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of overcoats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of procuring very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
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JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICE.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

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FINE WINES, PURE BRANDIES, SHOP CORDIAL, &c., &c.—A general assortment will be found at the Tea and Sugar store of DAVID HAPP, junction Canal and Division sts., third door east of Ludlow.

Horrid Affair in Maysville—Negro Burned to Death.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 28.

We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving Day a couple of young men of Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the "highest respectability," were on a drunken spree at the "Parker House," in that place, and protracted their frolic until a very late hour after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to rouse the barkeeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, they proceeded to set fire to him, in order to awaken him.

With this view they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until [illegible]. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torture until after the lapse of two weeks.

The poor creature was the slave of Mr. Ball, keeper of the Parker House, who says, as our informant states, that no human suffering could exceed that of his boy, during the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The young men "respectably connected," whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said to allege that they burned the negro by accident—that when holding the lamp to his face they managed to break it and spill the fiery fluid upon him.

The young men are rich. They have agreed to pay Mr. Ball $1,500 for the loss of his servant. Our informant says that no one in Maysville speaks of the transaction without a shudder of horror; but that no movement has been made toward a legal investigation of the matter, and that the "high position" of the parties implicated will overawe any such movement.

Important Mail Communication with St. John's, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello.—A semi-monthly line of steamships, commencing with the Tennessee, on or about the 5th of January next, will be run between New-York and Puerto Cabello, South America, touching at St. John's, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and La Guayra. Mails for these points will be regularly made up at the New-York Post-Office, and dispatched by this line, the United States postage charge being ten cents the single rate, prepayment required.—*Union.*

Kansas Lands.—Ten contracts, accompanied with the necessary bonds, for the subdivision of townships in Kansas Territory, have been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from Surveyor-General Calhoun. The names of the deputies are as follows: Thomas Connolly, Bates & Mitchell, James T. Swarts, William J. Card, Alex. S. Johnson, Walter B. Brockett, Edmond O'Flaherty, Henry G. Derrick, Henry Bragg, and John Lampton. These subdivisions are situated in the Delaware, the Shawnee, the Sac and Foxes, the Piankeshaw and Wea, and the Miami lands.—*Union.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 179 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Oxygenated Bitters is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen Lectures.—At Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., on MONDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 7, J. A. Oakey Hall, Esq.—*New-York in the Eighteenth Century.*
Jan. 14, Rev. W. H. Milburn—*The Bible* [illegible]
Jan. 21, Rev. E. H. Chapin—*Impulsiveness.*
Jan. 28, Prof. J. J. Mapes—*Philosophy of Vegetable Growth.*
Feb. 4, Luther R. Marsh, Esq.—*Books.*
Members of the Society can obtain their tickets by applying to the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, at the Rooms, No. 472 Broadway, on or after Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, 1856.

Post-Office, New-York, Dec. 26, 1855.
Notice is Hereby Given—That on and after Jan. 1, 1856, the Postage on letters to any part of the United States must be pre-paid by Stamps or Stamped Envelopes. The postage on Newspapers can be pre-paid in money, or by Stamps, as usual. Postage on Foreign letters [illegible] can be paid in money or by stamps, at the option of the party mailing.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Electro-Chemical Baths.—Manufactured by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York. Battery and Foot-Bath, with full instructions, $25. It can be used for Body-Bath or Foot-Bath. A female in attendance for ladies. For several diseases a cure is warranted, among which are Scrofula, Fever and Ague, and [illegible] especially Bronchitis.

New-York City Water Cure—Corner [illegible], Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms for patients—$8 to $10 per week. Gymnasium and families half price.

Wood's Drawing and Painting Lessons, No. 591 5th-av.—Forty lessons, including materials, $25; twenty lessons, $15; twenty lessons, at pupils' residences, $100. Room only for a few new pupils. Specimens may be seen.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON holding possession of a square tin case, containing literary manuscripts, stolen last February, is requested to restore them to the owner at once, when no questions will be asked. Apply to Mr. THOMAS PIERS HEALEY, No. 66 West 13th-st., at the office in the basement, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. L., Times Office, or No. 64 West 19th-st., which will be attended to.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED—In a wholesale jobbing house. One who has had experience preferred; must write a good hand and mark goods quickly. Also, a boy 16 to 17 years of age; one who is a good penman and resides with his parents, preferred. Address HARDWARE HOUSE, at office of this paper.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a bookstore, who has experience in the business, and is also a good accountant. Salary moderate. No notice will be taken of any note without good reference. Address BOOKSTORE, Office of the Times.

WANTED AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Places procured for school-teachers, conductors, [illegible], porters, coachmen, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Apply to [illegible] GILLER.

ASSISTANT PORTER WANTED—In an importing house. None need apply who cannot produce unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address Box No. 393 Post-Office.

THE OLD SPOT!—If you want annuals, albums, bibles and prayer books, games, dissected maps, juvenile books and a variety of toys and fancy articles for holiday presents, pay a visit to DUNNS, No. 320 3d-av., between 18th-st. and 19th-st. Call early and you won't regret.

TO CANVASSERS.—A first-rate chance for two or three good newspaper canvassers in the City and country. Call on Mr. HUDD, at No. 14 Beekman-st. (New-York Times Buildings), only between 2 and 3 P. M. TO-DAY (Monday,) or address PUBLISHERS, Box No. 376 New-York Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In a Straw Goods Jobbing House. A Salesman who has a good Millinery trade will be liberally treated with by addressing BOX 2963.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 8 Carmine, near Bleecker-st. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A staple dry goods jobbing house wants a single salesman well acquainted with Western trade. None other need apply. Address box No. 948 Post-Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—The undersigned offers his services to physicians of large practice, who send their bills yearly for the collection of the same. REFERENCES.—Several physicians of high standing. FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 200 6th-av. Office hours before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

JOURNEYMAN PRINTER WANTED—In a country office. One who understands job work is indispensable. Inquire at No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 5.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—An European lady, having extra furnished rooms, would take two single gentlemen, who would prefer a residence with a private family, in Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Address, with real name, [illegible] Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

CHEAP AND GOOD FUEL.—Coke, freshly made, for sale at [illegible] per chaldron, at the works of the New-York Gas Light Company, 21st-st., East River, or delivered at 10 cents per bushel. Four dollars per chaldron will be charged when required to be delivered within the City. Address orders to the offices No. 174 Centre-st., or 21st-st. and Avenue A, [illegible] Post-Office or otherwise.

100,000 HORNS.—The [illegible] Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contracts for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the ensuing year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office, corner [illegible].

Mayor's Office, New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.
A CARD.—Mayor WOOD will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, at the Mayor's Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock.
WM. H. STEVENS, First Marshal.

HORSE WANTED—A superior horse, bay color, 16 hands high, gentle and well trained; must be in all respects [illegible]. Apply at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

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Fine Embroidered sets.
Large lot of French Bands, Laces, &c., will be ready for sale to-day at Grand-st. Cheap Store, Nos. 311 and 311½, between Allen and Orchard-sts. EDWARD RIDLEY.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS, [illegible] Valenciennes and Guipure [illegible] expressly for the holidays, and very low; also, a magnificent assortment of mourning sets of collars and sleeves, made from an entirely new material, and in new designs—very appropriate for holiday presents. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, 469 Broadway.

SIMPLE! SURE!! EXPEDITIOUS!!!—Persons who want a simple, sure and expeditious cure for chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., have only to wear India Rubber Gloves [illegible]. For sale by all Rubber dealers [illegible].

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY [illegible] second-hand clothing of every description. [illegible] THOS. D. CONROY, No. [illegible]

NEW FRENCH AND FANCY BALL FLOWERS AND FEATHERS—Just received per steamer. Also, Ball Dresses, Ribbons, &c. &c. The whole stock of Dress Trimmings [illegible] at Grand-st. Cheap Store, Nos. 311 and 311½, between Allen and Orchard-sts. EDWARD RIDLEY.

CHRISTMAS!—EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, AND PARIS WORKED COLLARS AND SLEEVES—(In sets,) new and elegant designs, imported expressly for Holiday Presents, and will be opened on Monday, Dec. 24, by JAMES FRANCE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS ALL WOOL, $14 50 WORTH $20. Rich Plaid Silks [illegible] Silk Velvets, Blankets and Flannels, very low. OLIVER ROWBRAY, No. 307 Grand, corner Ludlow-st., and No. 257 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, will resume his course to young ladies, on Mental and Moral Science, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock M., to be continued weekly at the same hour. Subject of the next lecture, The Sensibilities.
Prof. Geo. W. Greene will continue his course on English Literature, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Prof. Botta, in the Italian Language and Literature, on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Ladies desiring to avail themselves of these privileges may obtain a syllabus and other information respecting the lectures, at the Institution, No. 7 Union-square.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MASTERTON, SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO. will be held at the Office of the Company, 1st-av. and 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and other business. By order
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the corps will be held at Head-quarters, H. B. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. N. B.—Please bring your Ball Tickets with you.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in superior style and after the most approved patterns, expressly for city retail trade.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 128 West Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.—Who desire to apply Electro-Chemical Baths for the removal of metallic substances from the body.—S. R. PALMENBERG, No. 48 Canal-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturer of Bunsen's Coke Batteries and Improved Galvano-Magnetic Machines, is fully prepared to put up these Baths. Having already furnished several physicians of high standing in this City with them, who have expressed their utmost satisfaction in every regard, he begs leave to call the attention of the profession to his Improved Batteries, which, for power, durability and simpleness of construction, are much superior to any heretofore known. To telegraph companies, manufacturers of plated ware, and for experimenting, they can be recommended as the best. Thorough instruction given in the application of Electro-Chemical Baths. Batteries always on hand, at low prices. Orders punctually executed.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, will receive new pupils this day and evening, for cheap time and private lessons, and guarantees to make elegant writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. N. B.—Applicants this day secure private lessons without extra charge.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—As Jack Frost has commenced his deadly work upon Gas [illegible] by calling upon Dr. WILSON, [illegible] right for the Winter, on reasonable [illegible] with the old Gas Company.

IMPORTANT TO ANY PERSON BUILDING A NEW SCHOONER.—The undersigned have a complete set of rigging, sails, cables and anchors, and other materials suited to a vessel of 200 tons, which will be sold very reasonably, if applied for at once.
JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 55 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 1st of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTTE LAYTON.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM E. ROBINSON & CO., late [illegible] at No. 4 William-st., are requested [illegible] payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.
WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

[illegible]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

DANCING.

[illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. Auctioneers, will offer for sale at auction, THIS DAY (MONDAY), at 12 o'clock M., the following valuable Paintings, together with a large variety of [illegible], all of which are now on exhibition at their salesrooms:

- Landscape by Hammond.
- Landscape by Somers.
- Landscape by Healy.
- Landscape by Boese.
- Landscape by Guernsey.
- Landscape by Guernsey.
- Water-scape.
- Flower Piece.
- Nativity of the Christ.
- Creation.
- Peter the Great Saved by his Mother.
- Children of Edward.
- Dream of Happiness.
- Last Delusions.
- Saltarello.
- Music in Confidence.
- Sympathy.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES. RARE, BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY BOXES. Designed for New-Year's Gifts, at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. have received a consignment, per steamship St. Louis, from Havre, of one hundred and twenty-five SPLENDID LADIES' FANCY BOXES, suitable for New-Year's presents, the same being such as are prepared in Paris expressly for the London market. Each of the boxes contains an inner box of choice fruit. They can be seen at our salesroom this morning, and will remain on view until MONDAY, 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be offered for public competition, together with an elegant collection of Presentation Books.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

A. H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$2,000 Galena and Chicago Union 1st Mort.	$1,000 each
$3,000 Marietta and Cincinnati 1st Mor. Bonds	$1,000 each
[illegible]	$1,000 each
[illegible] Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$10,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1870	$1,000 each
$5,000 Great Western 1st Mortgage, 10 per cent.	$1,000 each
[illegible] Albany Extension Certificates	$1,000 each
[illegible] Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company	
[illegible] shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
[illegible] shares Knickerbocker Ice Company	$50 each
[illegible] shares Howard Life Insurance Company	$50 each
[illegible] shares Bank of Orange	$100 each
[illegible] shares Atlantic Bank	$100 each
[illegible] shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island	$25 each
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
[illegible] shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	$15 each
[illegible] shares East River Fire Insurance Company	$16 each

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st. LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE AND OTHER DIAMOND JEWELRY—without reserve—consisting of diamond pin, pure water, weighing about 5 carats; also, a large assortment of gentlemen's, in single stones, of various sizes, do. ladies' brooches, in clusters, and [illegible] diamond rings, corsage bracelets, earrings, [illegible] a large assortment of [illegible] gold detached levers, [illegible] enameled silver [illegible] detached levers, gold [illegible] other chatelaines, [illegible] watches, superb lever made by Charles Taylor & Son, and other first-class jewelry. We [illegible] have a more beautiful assortment to offer our customers, and particularly invite their attention. Also, a large safe, made by Wilder & Co., nearly new, and in fine order.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE AND OTHER DIAMOND JEWELRY—without reserve—consisting of a diamond pin, pure water, weighing about five carats; also, a large assortment of gentlemen's, in single stones, of various sizes, do. ladies' brooches, in clusters, and [illegible] diamond rings, corsage bracelets, earrings, diamond and ruby, opal, &c., a large assortment of fine gold [illegible], a [illegible] gold rings, gold detached levers, 18 carats, ladies' engraved do., hard [illegible] silver watches, silver [illegible], silver detached levers, gold pencil cases, cameo bracelets and other chatelaines, turquoise scarf pins, gold-top watches, superb lever made by Charles Taylor & Son, and other first-class jewelry. We seldom have a more beautiful assortment to offer our customers, and particularly invite their attention. Also, a large safe, made by Wilder & Co., nearly new, and in fine order.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY (Monday), Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, large and peremptory sale of Parisian fancy goods, marble vases, alabaster [illegible], silver-plated ware, bronzes, &c., &c., [illegible] opportunity to those in pursuit of Holiday [illegible]. The assortment consists in part of a rich line of [illegible] Etruscan and Roman vases, large [illegible] from the articles on exhibition in the [illegible] a line of rich alabaster figures, [illegible].

[illegible] decorated China vases, painted [illegible], porcelain, marine views, &c.

[illegible] a large variety of patterns, some [illegible].

CHINA WARE—Tea-a-tête sets, motto coffees, cups, colognes, lamps, card-baskets, tobacco pots, pitchers, &c.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, valuable gold and silver watches, fine gold and diamond jewelry stock. Will be sold peremptorily to close the stock, a large and fine assortment of fine gold and costly diamond jewelry, valuable gold ladies' and gentlemen's watches, among which are superfine [illegible] diamond rings, breastpins, [illegible] studs, &c., heavy fine gold bracelets, [illegible] chains, rich gold suites in [illegible] gold pencils and pens, lockets, sleeve buttons, ear-drops, brooches, and many other valuable articles; hunting and single case gold lever watches, double [illegible], independent second and others, with maker guaranteed; ladies' elegant gold and enameled watches and chain, also silver levers, &c., &c.

Charles H. Delavan, Auctioneer.

THE LAST DAY OF THE GREAT AUCTION Sale of oil painting and French plate mirrors.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction, this day, MONDAY, Dec. 31, at No. 109 Fulton-st., the balance of the stock. There are many valuable oil-paintings, in gilt frames, and French plate mirrors, which must be sold to close the business. The goods thus far have been sold at a great sacrifice, often at half the price of the frames. Those who wish to ornament their parlors should not miss this opportunity. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The goods are ready for inspection. Dealers and the public generally are invited to attend. Catalogues now ready.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES.—RARE, BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY BOXES—Designed for New-Year's Gifts.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. have received a consignment, per steamship St. Louis, from Havre, of one hundred and twenty-five splendid Ladies' Fancy Boxes, suitable for New-Year's presents, the same being such as are prepared in Paris expressly for the London market. Each of the boxes contains an inner box of choice fruit. They can be seen at our salesroom this morning, and will remain on view until MONDAY, 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be offered for public competition, together with an elegant collection of Presentation Books.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE—CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 7½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Beekman-st., HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, as above, a large quantity of furniture, removed from a first-class boarding-house in Duane-st., consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sofas, chairs, mirrors, rockers, &c. Sale without reserve, and dealers are invited to attend.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, to pay advances and close consignments, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 117 Nassau, near Beekman-st. The stock embraces parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture, in great variety; enameled chamber suites, plated ware, oval and pier mirrors, &c. The attention of those in want of furniture is particularly called to this sale, as every article offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash. Catalogues now ready.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, will be sold without reserve, extensive assortment of household furniture of the best workmanship. Also, at 12 o'clock, one superb rosewood piano-forte, of extra tone and finish, and an invoice of richly-chased, embossed and plain plated ware, china and glassware, paintings, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive. For particulars see Herald.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE IN BROOKLYN.—F. C. HUMBERT will sell, in continuation, at his warerooms, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock precisely, a large and elegant assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, stands and fancy furniture, all custom made and of superior workmanship and finish, including many articles suitable for Holiday gifts. Catalogues at sale.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A DRUG-STORE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 108 Court-st., south Brooklyn, the stock, fixtures, counters, glass show-cases, mirrors, splendid chandeliers, together with the drugs and fancy goods of a first-class store.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MOULDING MACHINE AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 219 Forsyth-st., a valuable moulding machine, nearly new, suitable for making plain and fancy hardwood mouldings, and cost nearly $800.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, Store No. 310 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of fine gold chains and jewelry, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, by order of the assignee, an assortment of fine gold, fob, vest, and guard chains, chatelaines, seals, rings, pins, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, hold regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; [illegible] Loans, Notes, Drafts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, and MONDAY, 31, at 2 o'clock, each day, at No. 349 Broadway, Elegant sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, suitable for Holiday presents, &c.—The proprietor, going out of that branch of retail business, and wishing to extend the manufacturing of men's shirts, robes de chambre, &c., offers a stock of goods at auction, consisting of scarfs, mufflers, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, brushes, combs, perfumery, silk, merino and cotton hosiery, &c. Articles will be sold in small parcels for personal consumption. A rich selection of gentlemen's dressing-gowns will be included, to close the Winter stock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $500. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $60 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS.

Wareroom corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent [illegible] plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WILLIAM MILLER has now finished some of his "modern improved instruments," splendidly ornamented with inlaid pearl work, which he offers to the public at his lowest factory prices. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, both in tone and finish, or the purchase money returned. A call at his manufactory, Nos. 150 and 152 East 21st-st., is respectfully solicited.

SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $300 and $350 for $175 to $225, finished all around, at No. 80 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

W. OSBORNE & CO.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO. have recently made another advance towards perfection in Piano-forte manufacture. Purchasers should by no means neglect to call at the new ware-rooms, and see these beautiful instruments before they select. H. P. MATHEWS, Sole Agent, No. 412 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of [illegible] instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 512 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 310 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following Artistes: Anna Seguin, Paul Jullien and August Gockel.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Grand diagonal rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best maker, cost $450; been used a few months, and will be sold for $300. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL.—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin	$175
Second Cabin	125
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound over. Four lines from ocean to ocean, by [illegible] pences.—Meals on the [illegible] sers. Through for California [illegible] United States Mail Steamship [illegible] Aspinwall on SATURDAY [illegible] cisely, from Pier foot of W[illegible] known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LE ROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West., corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels [illegible] to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. 90 Water-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 68 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD, Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED—An old-fashioned Mahogany Sideboard, of handsome wood, and not very large size. One with columns in front, and carved feet, preferred. Address Box No. 82 Brooklyn Post-Office, stating particulars of size, price, &c.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confidently appeals to certain cases of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection; while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 159 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 257 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 258 Broad-st.; T. B. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 [illegible].

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE [illegible]

[illegible] for learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 200 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly Physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 349 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

DR. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest caution. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR A PERIOD OF FIFTEEN YEARS BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT has been used with marked success in the treatment of Piles. Having thus been thoroughly tested, it is recommended by most respectable names, as decidedly preferable to any remedy now before the public. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 15 Greenwich-av., New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and [illegible] route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed through to Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, [illegible] Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:15 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 12 P. M., Chicago 9:30 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 9:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN.

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 4:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:10 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

I. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at [illegible] Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence [illegible] Camden—fare $3 65. Express [illegible] JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden [illegible] through in five hours—fare $3. Way accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.—fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. L. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at City Point to land passengers for Petersburg. She will arrive at Norfolk Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest and pleasantest route to the South. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, Jan. 5, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely, from pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 31 Broadway, to No. 12 Park-place.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 22, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 381 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices.

JOEL SAMMIS.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock. ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible].

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
[illegible]	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
[illegible]	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
[illegible]	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
[illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
[illegible]		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be *Saturday,* commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AFRICA, Harrison, leave N. York	Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle,* new,	*Edward Stanley,*
Albion, new,	*Cambria,* new,	*Shamrock,* new,
Dreiew, new,	*Dreadnought,* new,	*Queen of Clippers,* new
Northampton, new,	*Constantine,* new,	*City of Brooklyn,* n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams,*	*Empire,*
Arctic,	*Antarctic,*	*Rappahannock,*
Progress,	*Andrew Foster,*	*Charles Buck,*
St. Louis,	*Galena,*	*Forest King,*
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist,*	*Richard Morse,*
Roberta,	*Houghton,*	*Glance,*
Kossuth,	*Continent,*	*Centurion,*
Helios,	*Consul,*	*Constellation,*
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire,*	*E. Z.,*
Underwriter,	*West Point,*	*Adriatic.*
A. Z.,	*Essex,*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton,*	*Northumberland,*
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson,*	*Palestine,*
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans,*	*American Eagle.*

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this Line are the following:

BELGIQUE	A. H. L. TACK, Commander.
CONSTITUTION	E. FOCQUE, Commander.
LEOPOLD I.	A. MICHEL, Commander.
DUC DE BRABANT	[illegible] Commander.
CONGRES	[illegible] Commander.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, (2,500 tons,) A. H. L. TACK, Commander, is appointed to sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage in First Cabin ..... $[illegible]

No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.

Parcels will be received at the Office up to 5 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Feb. 1.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below," and sent on board the day before sailing.

For freight and first cabin passage, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

For passage in second cabin and steerage, apply to SABEL & CORTIS No. 53 Fulton-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock, M.

NEW-YORK....Saturday.

GLASGOW....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 39 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin $130

Price of Passage—Second Cabin 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 10th.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
JOHN K. ALLEN.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.	President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.	Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & Co.	No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq.	President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.	Vice-Pres. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & Co.	No. 19 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.	Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq.	Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & Co.	No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.	Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of THOMAS SMITH, No. 304 1st-st., formerly Williamsburg, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, June 28, 1855.

THOMAS SMITH, SAMUEL LEECH, SARAH J. SMITH, Executors.

jy16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL I. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, No. 418 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1855.

CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, Administrator. MARTHA E. LOCKWOOD, Administratrix.

jy16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, hardware merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.

WM. D. ELY, Administrator. ELIZABETH HILL, Administratrix.

jy23-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. 449 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1855.

JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.

d24-law6mM* MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as lie within the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: All those lots or parcels of land bounded on the north by the centre line of the blocks between [illegible] the Third-avenue, on the southwest by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that certain district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 5, 1855.

GEO. B. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, from the Harlem River to the East River, excepting such parts as lie within the boundaries of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land [illegible] Wall-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces, parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN, E. G. HOWARD, J. W. ALLEN, Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORDECAI MOBLEY against THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE GROCERS' BANK, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the President, Directors and Company of the Grocers' Bank, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars, with interest.

On the sum of $2,500 from the 27th day of Oct., 1855.	
On the sum of [illegible] from the 30th day of Oct., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,500 from the 1st day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of [illegible] from the 5th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,800 from the 6th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,050, from the 9th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $200, from the 10th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,600, from the 12th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,500, from the 15th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $4,000, from the 19th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,000, from the 22d day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $3,950, from the 26th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,500, from the 27th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $2,070, from the 28th day of Nov., 1855.	
On the sum of $400, from the 30th day of Nov., 1855, besides the costs of this action.	

Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1855.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the above-mentioned Clerk's office on the 7th day of Dec., 1855.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d10-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—State of New-York.—ROBERT EMMETT, E. K. COLLINS and GEORGE H. PURSER, Trustees of EDWARD BONNAFFE and AUGUSTE BONNAFFE, non-resident debtors, against JOACHIM HEYDECKER and EDWARD BONGERAD.—Money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, EDWARD BONGERARD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-three cents, ($472 33,) with interest from the 28th day of August, 1848, and also for the further sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, ($4,333 33,) with interest from the first day of September, 1848, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 14, 1854.

S. B. H. JUDAH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

n19-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT WELLS against BEVERLY C. SANDERS and CHARLES J. BRENHAM.—To the above named defendants, BEVERLY C. SANDERS and CHARLES J. BRENHAM: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 337 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 5, 1855.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed as aforesaid on the 1st day of December, in the year 1855.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d3-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—Ulster County.—GEORGE SMEDES and JOHN B. FARRINGTON against JEROME BOTSFORD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, Ulster County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Newburgh, Orange County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 2, 1855.

FULLERTON & VAN WYCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, in said County, on the 29th day of October, 1855.

FULLERTON & VAN WYCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

d3-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. RUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. 124 South 8th-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of February next.—Dated Aug. 18, 1855.

MARGARET RUMPH, JOHN J. HEBARD, Administrators.

au20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES M. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 198 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Executor. SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executrix, Of CHAS. M. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

d17-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.

JAMES UGLOW, Executor.

n12-law6mM*

New-York Daily Times.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE TOMBS.

At the Lower District Court yesterday some interesting cases were tried, though the docket was unusually small. Among them was one showing

HOW A LANDLORD GOT DECEIVED

by Peter Cain, alias Peter Walker. Peter, though "an Irish sailor," is not a rough—or at least is not always rough—he can play the gentleman to a T, and always does so when it suits his convenience and pocket. He doesn't like to work, not he; 'tis an ungentlemanly trick, of which the "lower order" only are guilty. But the other day, his purse and stomach being collapsed, he determined to replenish both in a way that many other eminent gentlemen before him have done. He went to the Hotel at No. 283 Pearl-street, which is kept by Mr. John Merritt, there registered his name in a most gentlemanly manner, and, at his request, "the best room in the house" was shown him. Peter was extremely polite—he put on the airs of a "distinguished foreigner," and was very condescending to the landlord, to whom he narrated his foreign adventures. He had spent some years on "the Continent," was intimately acquainted with all the notables in Vienna and Berlin, had dined with the Duke de [illegible], escorted the Countess of Blarney to the opera, and had spent a summer in her villa on the banks of Lake Como. He usually concluded his pleasing conversation by borrowing of the delighted landlord a few dollars, as he "had no change with him just at that moment, and did not like to break a note." Thus things passed on agreeably for a few days, Mr. Walker living in clover, and his landlord in expectation. At length the landlord ventured to hint to the distinguished stranger in the most polite manner that his bill, then considerably overdue, would be very acceptable. Mr. Walker apologized; he "had really forgotten all about that little matter, but would arrange it in a few moments when he was at leisure." The landlord was satisfied, and soon after Mr. Walker walked out, but forgot to walk back and settle his little bill, amounting to about $40. Mr. Merritt, thinking he did not merit any such treatment from the distinguished stranger who had honored his hotel, caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest as a swindler. Mr. Walker, in accordance with such a procedure, was seized by a "vulgar policeman," and brought before Justice Connolly, who committed him to a vile cell in the Tombs to await his trial. Mr. Walker was indignant at such treatment, and while being taken below, was heard to say that conduct was very ungentlemanly.

A [illegible] AND A [illegible] ONE.

Chas. Fair, a pretty fair specimen of a countryman, residing in Pine Bush, Orange County, New-York, being in this City on a visit, took it into his head to visit the wonderful Five Points, and thither he started on Saturday night amid the storm of snow and rain. Having reached his destination he sauntered about the streets seeking whom he might see, and was at length espied by a sympathising fair one, who beckoned him from an upper story window to come in from the storm and partake of her hospitality. Mr. Fair, not unwilling, accepted the kind invitation, and once within the house, he became warm with the smiles of the tender-hearted maiden and a few whisky punches. Having enjoyed himself a little time with the bill of fare set before him, he prepared to start, when he ascertained that his wallet containing $40 in bank bills had been taken from his pocket, and then returned empty. Mr. Fair thinking such conduct unfair became excited and noisy, and that he might have an opportunity to get cool he was hustled out into the snow. Yesterday he went before Justice Connolly, told his melancholy tale, and demanded satisfaction. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of the guilty one, and soon after a girl of 21, giving her name as Clara Belmont, and a native of Maine was brought in and identified by Mr. Fair as the person by whom he was deceived. Clara was committed to answer.

ATTEMPT TO KILL—SHOT THE WRONG MAN.

Joseph Breader, residing at No. 1 Oak-street, and Alexander Lang had some difficulty about a business transaction, and Breader, while intoxicated, determined to end the matter by ending his adversary's existence. Accordingly on Saturday afternoon he procured a heavily-loaded pistol, sought for Lang, and on meeting him attempted to take his life, but instead took off his own thumb, and was afterwards taken by a Fourth Ward Officer to the City Hospital.

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS MOTHER THROUGH MISTAKE.

Mrs. Mary Glass, residing at No. 68 Washington-street, having occasion, on Saturday last, to be absent from home for a short time, administered to her infant, about two months old, seven or eight drops of laudanum to keep it quiet during her absence. On returning, two hours after, she found her child in a sound sleep, and was unable to awake him. Becoming alarmed, she sent for two physicians, but they were unable to resuscitate the child, who soon after slept the sleep of death.

TRIED TO ROB AN EXPRESS.

A young man giving his name as Charles Jackson, was brought up by Officer Fitzgerald, of the First Ward, who said he caught him on Saturday, in the act of attempting to steal from an express wagon which was standing in front of the express office, No. [illegible] Broadway. Jackson was committed.

Essex Market.

A PRECOCIOUS BOY.

Henry Turner, a "wee bit" of a fellow, about 13 years of age, left the house of his parents, No. 7 Cannon-street, a few days since, because he was "put out" about something. When leaving, he said he would never return, but would go out and get his own living. He succeeded in getting his living and other people's property very well, but rather unfairly, for a few days. He succeeded in getting three drums from the keeper of a musical instrument store in Maiden-lane, by falsely representing that he had been sent for them by a well-known band-master, and afterwards visited a jewelry store in Williamsburg, and induced the proprietor to intrust him with a gold locket and chain, which he said his mother wanted to purchase, after inspecting. He also obtained a number of costly pocket-knives, from another storekeeper in the same place, under the plea that his father wanted to make a selection from them. He afterwards visited a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, to which he gained ingress by playing the confidence game with the doorkeeper. When the supper was announced, he managed to get admission thereto without paying the fee. In the morning he accompanied to her home in the lower part of Broadway a young miss to whom he had been introduced during the evening, and with whom he had danced several sets. Before leaving her, he presented her with the gold locket and chain which he had procured in Williamsburg, and promised to call and see her again. But here our young hero's career was suddenly nipped, for soon after he was arrested by an officer and taken before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, who, on hearing the charges against him, committed him for trial. The young prisoner owned up his transgressions—told how the property had been disposed of, and promised if he could get out of his present difficulty to sin no more. He was born in England.

About a year ago he ran away from home and took refuge among the soldiers on Governor's Island, where he spent two months and was taught how to drum. Altogether he is a very smart boy, and will, no doubt, make a noise in the world one of these days.

BURGLARS DISTURBED WHILE AT WORK.

On Saturday morning, about 3½ o'clock, some burglars effected an entrance into the dwelling of Mr. Waldron, residing in Eighty-fourth street, near Second-avenue. Their operations were overheard by Mr. Waldron, who, in coming down stairs, alarmed the rascals, who fled and escaped, although closely pursued down Second-avenue by Mr. Waldron and Officer Murphy. The rascals, it is thought, ran down to the East River and escaped in a boat. During the absence of Murphy, officers Crowley, Shangle and Savery searched the neighborhood for the burglars in vain. They found, however, the hall doors of three dwellings open, but upon awaking the inmates, in order to ascertain if anything had been carried off, nothing was missed by any of the occupants. In one instance the officers went all through a house before the people awoke. All of the tenants stated that their doors had been properly secured and fastened before the families retired for the night.

All that can be learned as to who the burglars were was gathered from a driver of one of the Third-avenue railroad cars. He says that on the 12 o'clock trip last night he carried up four young men, one of whom is a well-known thief, who formerly resided in the vicinity for some time. The only article at present missed is an umbrella, which was taken from a house on Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets.

Another Foundling.

A little boy about two weeks old was abandoned by its inhuman mother on Friday night, in the area of house No. 51 Bond-street. The little abandoned was kindly cared for until he could be placed in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Killed by a Fall.

Patrick Nugent, an Irish laborer, aged twenty-eight years, fell, on Saturday, from the roof of the new building now erecting for the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Carmansville, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Coroner O'Donnell.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Knox Hat is a designation that at once conveys an idea of something beautiful and becoming to the wearer, and stamps him as a gentleman of good taste and discernment. This is true, more particularly of the styles issued by Knox for the present season. Those who would see a hat that combines every possible beauty, and that has no rival in general appearance, should call at Knox's [illegible] salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery.—Open New-Year, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., for Nothing.—It is a positive fact that Lichtenstein, No. 69 Bowery, corner of Hester-street, is selling off his great stock of dress-trimmings, head-dresses, ribbons, &c., at a most extraordinary sacrifice. He imported, himself, early in the season, an amount and variety wholly unsurpassed before in New-York. His sales have been astonishingly heavy, because he sold goods that could not be paralleled for beauty and quality, and because he sold at a small profit. He has still, however, a great stock on hand, and as constant novelty is his leading principle in business, he prefers to sell at less than cost in order to close the entire concern and open with new goods, rather than keep them on hand till they become stale, and trust to casual sales for reimbursement. He is now actually selling ladies' dress-trimmings, on that account, for one shilling per yard, that cost in Europe three francs, or nearly sixty cents, to purchase. His embellishments for evening-dresses, his hair ornaments, his ribbons, &c., are being sold on the same capital terms for the public. Lichtenstein is the only dealer who will work for nothing rather than keep an old stock on hand. Now is the time, then, for bargains. Never were such goods sold at such prices before.

[Advertisement.]

Cooper's Refined Shred Isinglass.—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—A private class will be formed at at the Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January. Ladies and Gentlemen may then obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Will be ready for exhibition on Saturday morning, at H. Maillard's, No. 621 Broadway, a grand assortment suitable for New Year's table, such as fruit cake, plum cake, lemon cake, almond cake, (all sizes,) pyramids, charlotte russe and meringe, boned turkey, game patti with truffles, will be sold at moderate prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this assortment.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 149 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Hosiery and Undergarments,
The Best Goods!
The Lowest Prices!
The Greatest Assortment!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Undergarments, should visit Rankin's Old Stand, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Snuff of the Day.—Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. Paul & Co., Hegeman, Clark & Co., Rushton, Cunningham, and Barnes & Park, New-York City, and by Geo. F. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment and the King of Sardinia.—Permission was given (by royal letters patent) for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.—This delightful place of resort will be open to the public on New-Year's day and evening. It combines more attractions, in the Fine Arts, than any other similar exhibition in this country. It will be an attractive place to visit on New-Year's day, and should not be forgotten among the "Lions" of the City.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

Nota Bene—Holidays.—Tremendous bargains at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street; for example: beautiful pure white Silk Vests, worth $6, at $3; best Silk Velvet Vests at $5; handsome black cloth Surtout Overcoats, $12; black cloth Shanghae Frock Coats, $8, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Eye and Ear—Removal.—Dr. Francis Salter, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This being New-Year's Eve an extra attractive bill has been prepared at this favorite Theatre. The grand Irish Historical Drama of "O'Neal the Great," the drama of the "Wizard Skiff," and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

Dietetic Saleratus.—A purely wholesome article, with a double amount of raising properties. It will save many from afflictions brought on by the common saleratus. No family should be without it. Manufactured by James Pyle, No. 114 Warren-street, and sold by all the groceries.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "Lownd's Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of Hegeman, Clarke & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredericks, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Medal.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute was to Root, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Gurney. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Another Triumph.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was warded to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, No. [illegible] King-st., by Rev. Dr. McElroy, John Kent to Esther, eldest daughter of Hugh Martin, Esq.

On Monday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Chrystie, Mr. James Wallace, to Miss Elizabeth King, daughter of William King, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Bell, Mr. J. H. Frost to Miss Rachel A. Farmer, only daughter of Peter Farmer, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Little Ferry, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. A. Warner, Robert Mount, of Hoboken, to Margaret Ten Eyck Stagg, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 30, Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his sister, Miss A. Ferguson, No. 201 West 14th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, Marietta, youngest daughter of Daniel T. and Mary J. M. Macfarlan, aged 1 year, 3 months and 24 days.

Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 48 [illegible]-av. Her remains will be taken to Newburg, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Jane O'Hara, youngest daughter of James T. and Caroline Steer, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 East 40th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Robert, infant son of John and Elizabeth Spier, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 170 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

At St. Joseph College, Susquehanna Co., Pa., on Friday, Dec. 28, Joseph Peter Mulligan, son of Ex-Ald. Thomas Mulligan, of Brooklyn, aged 8 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place this day, from No. 96 Congress-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

At Staten Island, on Saturday night, Dec. 29, of croup, Christian Charles Henry, son of Louis Henry and Constance Theresa Delange, aged 21 months.

The funeral will leave Staten Island by the 2 o'clock ferry boat, this (Monday) afternoon, for Greenwood.

At Yonkers, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, at 6½ o'clock, Susan Baldwin, wife of Wm. C. Waring, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Monday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 29.

$[illegible] Tennessee 6s, '90	96½	100 Erie Railroad...s3	50
5,000 Indiana State 5s	81½	100 do	49¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	96½	50 do	49¾
2,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	50 do	49¾
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 do...b7	50
[illegible] do...s	87¾	300 do...s10	49¾
5,000 do...b30	[illegible]	200 do...s30	49¾
5,000 H. 1st M. Bds...b60	81	50 do...s10	49¾
5,000 Erie Bds. of '75...s3	[illegible]	150 do...b15	50
4,000 Hud. Con. Bds...s	[illegible]	100 do...b30	50
[illegible] Ill. C. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	100 do...b60	50¼
3,000 do...b5	81¼	50 do...b6	[illegible]
14,000 do...s	81½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,100 N. Y. Cen. 7s	90¼	100 do	[illegible]
550 Nic. Transit Co	18	100 do	[illegible]
100 do...b30	18¾	200 do...b60	50¼
50 Del. & Hud. Can	118	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R...b3	[illegible]
50 Ocean Bank	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Hudson R. R	[illegible]	5 do	[illegible]
100 Mich. So. & No. Ia. R.	92	550 Cumb. Coal Co	[illegible]
50 do...b12	92½	100 do...b60	23
50 do...s30	[illegible]	100 do...c	[illegible]
200 do	91¾	70 N. Y. Cen. R. R...b3	[illegible]
200 do...b60	92	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
50 Panama Railroad...b3	105	2100 do	[illegible]
150 do...b3	[illegible]	300 do...b7	90½
100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	96¾	200 do	[illegible]
200 do...b3	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
200 Clev. & Tol. R. R...b60	73½	300 do	[illegible]
200 do	71¾	200 do...b60	91¼

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri 6s	87½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	71½
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81½	200 do...b60	72½
5,000 do...s60	81	200 Erie Railroad	50¼
12,000 do...s60	81¾	100 do	50¼
50 Canton Company	22½	100 do...b3	50¼
100 Nic. Trans. Co...b10	18¾	200 do	50¼
700 do	18	300 do...s5	50¼
400 do...b60	18½	100 do...s3	50¼
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	22½	200 do...b60	51
400 do	22½	100 do	50¼
88 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91½	50 do	50¼
200 Reading Railroad	91¼	100 do	50¼
100 Huds. Riv. R. R...b10	31	100 do...b60	50¼

MONDAY, Dec. 31—A. M.

The past week was one of extreme closeness in Money affairs, particularly the closing three days. The Brokers, who depend on demand loans, encountered considerable difficulty in making up their bank accounts, and in Stock operations heavy differences were paid on contracts to run into January. The pressure is not unusual in the holiday week at the close of the year, though on the present occasion the annoyance to borrowers was more generally felt than we have known it to be for several years past. The Stock market, nevertheless, ruled pretty steady throughout the week; the only serious decline being for an hour or two on Saturday, when advantage was taken by the Bears of the accounts from Europe, which, in a political sense, were not deemed quite so encouraging as anticipated, and of the closeness of Money loans. The fall on Erie was 1@1¼ ℔ cent.; on Reading, 1@1½ ℔ cent., as compared with the rates earlier in the week, and on some other Stocks in like proportion; but in the afternoon the decline was partly recovered, and the general market closed firm. After 2 o'clock the supply of Money was found to be a little more liberal, and accounts were made up with less trouble than on Friday. The California remittances, which, with the gold and drafts on the Sub-Treasury, exceed two millions of dollars, were favorably felt before the close of the day. The Banks were heavily drawn upon from the West and the neighboring cities, during the week. Their correspondents in New-Jersey and Maryland make up their annual statements for the 1st of January, and balances were drawn for in gold.

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Dec. 22.	Saturday, Dec. 29.
New-York Central	92	91½@ 91¾
Erie Stock	50¾	49¾@ 50¾
Reading	96½	90¾@ 91¾
Toledo	73	71½@ 71¾
Galena	122	121¾@121¾
Michigan Central	97¼	96¾@ 97
Southern Michigan	94¾	91½@ 92
Panama	104½	104¾@104¼
Illinois Centrals	81¾	81 @ 81¼
Virginia	97½	96¾@ 96¾
Missouris	89	87¾@ 87¾
Transit Company	18¼	18 @ 18½

The outside figures show the closing sales of the week.

The Discount rates outside of Bank ruled steady through the week at 9@12 ℔ cent. for prime to fair paper. The pressure was mainly felt on demand loans, owing to the preparations for the January dividends and the drafts upon the Banks to pay Custom duties and interior Bank balances, which were heavier than for some weeks past. There was every reasonable sign at the close of the day on Saturday, that this temporary pressure is at an end, or that its inconvenience will be less felt to-day and on Wednesday.

The Foreign Bill market experienced a decided break down on Saturday, evidences of which were apparent the day before. The supply of first class Sterling and of France is large, and the demand much below the anticipations for the Boston steamer. There was nothing done for ready cash over 108¾ on London or 5.20 on Paris, and bills were freely offered at a concession of ¼@¼ ℔ cent. on these figures. The Collins steamer, as heretofore noticed will sail on Saturday next, 5th inst., which opportunity will cause the Boston mail to be lighter than it would otherwise have been. Tuesday being a close holiday, the mail will be made up by most remitters to-day.

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York for the past week, show an Import of Merchandise, including the Dry Goods taken in our last paper, of $2,754,188, against $2,372,000 same week last year. The present return completes the unofficial weekly total for the year 1856. They differ somewhat from the monthly officials furnished from the Custom House. These will be completed by the addition of the month of December in the course of a few days, both on the Import and Export list, and will then be presented in an official form, under an annual general review of the Commerce of the Port of New-York, for the year 1855. Our weekly returns are:

Total Imports for 1855		$148,050,000
Total Imports for 1856		176,856,000
Decrease		$28,806,000
In Dry Goods	$15,377,000	
General Merchandise	13,429,000	—$28,806,000

The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the past week amounted to $1,651,598, against $1,417,000 same week last year. The total, according to our unofficial weekly statements for the year 1855, is $70,573,000, against $65,442,000 to close of last week in December, 1854. The Export of Specie for the week is $364,799. There was no export reported the corresponding week last year. The total from the port of New-York for 1855 is $27,660,000, against $36,941 in 1854. From the ports of New-York and Boston together the total is $42,231,00[illegible], against $45,778,000 in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold the past week amounted to $1,945,063, including the manifest of the Nicaragua steamer, arrived on Saturday afternoon, $537,676. The deliveries the last week in December were $1,461,646. The total deliveries by steamer manifest, in 1855, are $39,318,770 against $48,151,412—the deficiency having occurred previous to 30th June, and resulting from the break-up among the San Francisco bankers in February and March. The entire Gold product of California, during the year 1855, is reckoned at $59,813,000 against $57,715,000 in 1854. There was $26,489,000 minted at the Branch Mint at San Francisco, of which about $8,000,000 returned in coin to the interior of the State. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,062,070 against $4,247,173 at the close of the previous week. But as $841,000, transferred to the Interest Department yet remains in the Office, there was an actual accumulation in the Government Office of about seven hundred thousand dollars. This sum, and the export to Europe, as above, together with a difference against the City in the interior Gold exchanges of $300,000 to $500,000 will all make against the Bank Average of Specie to be returned this afternoon, as no part of the heavy receipts from California reached the Banks until Saturday. The last reserve was $12,068,859.

The following is a comparative statement of the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	6,541	$292,161	1,806	$99,947
Flour, bbls	13,856	121,780	36,949	338,775
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushs	2,155	4,006	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,121	[illegible]
Beef, bbls. and tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,773
Total Produce		$831,759		$1,141,860
Miscellaneous		585,249		509,738
Total for the week		$1,417,000		$1,651,598

Our notice on Saturday caused over $250,000 of the New-York State Fives due 1st January to be presented, in advance, to the Manhattan Company for payment. In addition to this sum, $1,200,000 was presented and exchanged for the new loan, from the Bank Department at Albany, through Mr. Rufus H. King, President of the State Bank at Albany, and a further amount will appear this evening through the City Bank of Albany. Mr. Thompson sold about $170,000 on Saturday of the new loan, the whole of which goes into the Bank Department and some of the Savings Institutions. The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday remarks:

> Bankers are availing themselves of the New State 5 ℔ cent. Stock, issued on the 18th inst., and due Jan. 1, 1874, as a basis for Banking purposes. Out of $1,700,000, secured by Mr. Rufus H. King, of this city, over $1,000,000 have been deposited by him in the Bank Department, in trust for Banks and Bankers, who have purchased of him since the award; and Mr. K. has withdrawn from thence, in payment, upwards of $1,000,000 of the New-York State 5 ℔ cent. Stock, maturing 1st of January next; and some $300,000 of Government Securities of various kinds. The New-York State Stocks, about due, will be redeemed at the Manhattan Company's Bank, New-York. The U. S. Stocks have been forwarded to Washington for redemption, at the premium offered by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the above figures, we infer, that Mr. King still holds a limited amount of the New-York 5s of '74.

The banking and commercial letters received by the Pacific add but little to the accounts already published. There would seem to be less anxiety, as well as less confidence in peace in England among business people than in France and scarcely so much as the newspaper reports would warrant. Our readers will, perhaps, have noticed in certain extracts from the London press, an inclination to something like jealousy of the prowess and laurels of the French army and its Commander in the Crimea. We learn that some of the London mercantile letters go so far as to express the apprehension that France is not only over-anxious for peace at this time, before another vigorous campaign shall afford England the opportunity to assert her martial strength, if not superiority, but that Napoleon and the Czar may be found in political accord, as against England before the end of the new year. Other letters refer to some anxiety to hear definitely from our President's Message; the rumored contents of which had appeared in the London papers.

The Pacific's news served the Breadstuff trade on Saturday. A livelier business was transacted in Flour, at a partial advance of 6¼c. ℔ bbl.; and in Corn at full rates. Wheat and Rye were inactive,—holders asking prices above the views of buyers. Cotton was in fair demand and ruled firm. Groceries continued quiet and otherwise unchanged. Greater depression was apparent in Provisions. Mess Pork fell to $18 ℔ bbl., and was lightly purchased thereat. Lard and Beef were quiet and rather languid. Freights revived a little,—a slightly increased business at steadier, though not materially higher, rates, having been reported.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Dividend Payments on Wednesday, 2d January, are being advertised by the various Banks and Banking establishments, through which they are to be made. We compile the following notices, this morning, from the lists which have thus far been made known, and expect to add to the catalogue in our next paper. We shall feel indebted for any further memoranda that may be sent to the Daily Times Office in the course of the day:

BY ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES.
On the Public Debt of the United States.

BY STATE AGENT OF OHIO, BEAVER-STREET.
On the Public Debt of the State of Ohio.

BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS.
Banking Bonds of the State of Indiana.
Pittsburg City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Road.
Pittsburg City to Carnellsville Road.
Allegany City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Road.
Cleveland City to Marietta Road.
Marietta City to the same road.
New-Albany City to the same road.
Harmer Town to Marietta Road.
Franklin County, Ohio, to Cleveland Road.
Franklin County, Ohio, to Xenia Road.
Greene County, Ohio, to Xenia Road.
Stark County, Ohio, to Ohio and Penn. Road.
Rockland County, Ohio, to same road.
Allegany County, Penn., to Cornellsville Road.
Ross County, Ohio, to Marietta Road.
Athens County, Ohio, to same road.
Washington County, Ohio, to same road.
Van Wert County, Ohio, to Indiana road.
Allen County, Ohio, to same road.
Crawford County, Ohio, to same road.
Allen County, Indiana, to same road.
Champaign County, Ohio, to Piqua Road.
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgages.
Marietta and Cincinnati First Mortgage.
Fort Wayne and Chicago First Mortgage.
Indiana Central Income Bonds.
City of Covington to Lexington Road.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Company Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Company Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Mortgages.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Mortgages.
Cleveland and Columbus Dividend.
Wheeling City to the Hampfield Road.

BY ATWOOD & CO., BANKERS.
Zanesville City, Ohio, Bonds.
Milwaukee and Mississippi Bonds.
La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgages.

BY UNDERWOOD & SONS, BROKERS.
Boston and Montreal Railroad Bonds.

BY CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
On Bonds of Cleveland and Toledo Road.

BY BANK OF COMMERCE.
Bank of Commerce half yearly dividend.
Bonds of State of Missouri to Pacific Railroad.
Bank Bonds of State of Missouri.

BY AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.
Two ℔ cent. on Illinois Debt, after 7th January.

BY BANK OF REPUBLIC.
State Debt of Commonwealth of Virginia.

BY BANK OF AMERICA.
State Debt of Kentucky.

BY MERCHANTS' BANK.
State Debt of Tennessee.
State Debt of Alabama.

BY MANHATTAN COMPANY.
Principal due on New-York State fives.
Interest on Debt of New-York.
New-York and Erie Convertible Bonds, 1862.

BY OHIO LIFE AND TRUST AGENCY.

Iron Railroad,	Newark Township, C. R. R.
Scioto County,	Salem Township,
Belmont County,	Reasly Township,
Mercer County,	Orange Township,
Fairfield County,	Clay Township,
Guernsey County,	Cross Creek Township,
Little Miami Railroad,	Monroe Township,
Cleveland and Pittsburg,	Oxford Township,
Chartiers Valley Railroad,	Coshocton County,
Xenia Towns'p to Dayton,	Tuscarawas Township,
Silver Creek Township,	Lafayette Township,
Town of Elyria,	Franklin Township,
City of Portsmouth,	City of Steubenville,
City of Toledo,	Steubenville Township,
Portland Township,	Jefferson Township,
Newark Township, P. R.	Newark Township.

BY JOHN COOK, JR., NO. 31 BROADWAY.
On San Francisco School and Fire Bonds.
Contra Costa County Bonds.
State Bonds of California.

BY RIGGS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
On Peoria City Bonds.

BY BANK OF ALBANY.
On Troy and Rutland First Mortgages.

BANK DIVIDENDS.
Continental 4 ℔ cent., Jan. 2.
Bank of America, 4 ℔ cent., Jan. 5.
Mechanics' Bank, 4 ℔ cent., Jan. 2.
Peoples' Bank, 4 ℔ cent., Jan. 2.
Tradesmen's Bank, 5 ℔ cent., Jan. 2.
Emigrant Savings Bank, 6 ℔ cent., Jan. 21.
Market Bank, 4 ℔ cent., Jan. 10.
Metropolitan Bank, 4 ℔ cent., Jan. 7.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Southern Michigan Road Company, after due conference, have determined to confine their January half-yearly dividend (to be paid 15th prox.) to Five ℔ cent. in cash, without dividing to the old stockholders the surplus earnings previous to the incorporation of the Construction Stock next year. This surplus, said to be equal to 3 or 4 ℔ cent., instead of being made into a scrip dividend, will be applied to charging off to profit and loss, part of the lake steamboat property of the Company, which has become depreciated in value. The same policy was adopted by the New-York Central to the extent of $100,000. The Southern Michigan is thus made a clear 10 ℔ cent. Stock for the year 1855, after paying 7 ℔ cent. to the bondholders and 3 ℔ cent. on the Construction Stock, without resort to scrip dividends in any shape.

The Panama Company received by the steamer's mail on Saturday the most encouraging reports of their traffic in November, and of the growing business in freights over their Road. The trade opening up between the Southwest coast of the Pacific and Australia, as well as California and the Atlantic side is one of the utmost importance, and promises far more than the projectors of this great improvement contemplated for years to come. There are numerous French and English vessels arriving at Aspinwall, with cargoes for the Pacific side, while the trade from this city is rapidly on the increase. The business from the Mexican coast on the Pacific also promises a very remunerating profit. By the same mail the proprietors of the new line of New-Grenada steamers on the river Magdalen received advices of a cheering character; so that altogether American enterprise in that quarter promises to be rewarded with a rich return in the shape of dividends upon the capital invested. The Panama Company will not divide less than 1 ℔ cent. a month this year. They have already paid 6 ℔ cent., January to June inclusive.

The Marine Bank of Chicago, and the Banking firms of R. K. Swift & Co., and Officer & Co. have promptly assented to the request of the Chicago merchants to throw out the Georgia Wild Cat money after the 15th of January. The letter of the Marine Bank remarks:

> "When the attempt was first made to introduce Georgia money into this region, this bank and almost the whole press of the country endeavored to exclude it. Their efforts had been successful but for the fact that certain railroad companies came to the relief of the Georgia currency, received it freely and pressed it upon their contractors. These roads being the great corporations of this section, with immense capital, greater than all the banks in Illinois, paying out immense sums for construction of their works, and extending into the very business heart of the country, and controlling its commerce, had sufficient ability to force this currency upon the community; their excuse, then was their great want of money, the difficulty of borrowing better money, and the impossibility of having currency enough for ordinary business transactions without it.
>
> By their course this circulation was imposed upon the people, and all efforts to introduce a better currency rendered abortive. Whatever excuses the managers of these railroads may have then had for encouraging a vicious circulation, they have none now. Then it may have been for their interest to pay out a depreciated currency, as they could obtain it cheaper. But now, when their roads are built, and the money they receive is to be paid to their stockholders, the latter have a very decided interest against such a currency, and there can be no doubt what their wishes are.

Messrs. R. K. Swift & Co., in their letter of reply, remark:

> "We heartily agree with you in the belief that it is for the best and most permanent interest of this City and State, to get rid of the issues of these far-off institutions, upheld by the specious promises of those only who are interested, and convertible at the option of the proprietors.
>
> It is time a good, sound, safe and easily convertible currency should take its place, and the generous confidence system be forever abolished."

One of the officers of the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company appears in several of the evening papers of Saturday in an attempted reply to the Special Commissioner of the State against the continuance of the office. The only point attempted to be made in this defence is, that the report emanated from a spirit of "political persecution." This will scarcely satisfy the holders of its policies. It certainly will not induce new parties, who desire to be safely insured, to give an office, now in the hands of the Attorney-General, new business. The assault upon Mr. Barnes, the Special Commissioner, who has consistently proved himself not only a faithful officer, but a public benefactor, in exposing frauds and weak points in the hastily-organized and inadequately-secured Fire offices in this City, is less creditable, if possible, to the Enterprise Managers, than their show of assets. If this concern can live in public confidence on the shallow ground that the Commissioner who pronounces it insecure is from the "rural districts," and "a son-in-law of Thurlow Weed," it will be the first instance, out of half-a-dozen such cases, in which his verdict has for a moment been reversed. As far as our observation extends, the reports of Mr. Barnes have not only proved correct, but appear to have been dictated in a spirit of extreme forbearance in alluding to the motives and purposes with which the concerns in question were engaged. Fraud is not even charged in the case of the Enterprise Office, although the nature of a large portion of its mortgage securities is directly at variance with the intent and meaning of the General Insurance Law.

Railroads in the United States.

From the American Railway Guide.

The following table gives a summary of the Railroads in the several States at the commencement of the years 1855 and 1856 respectively, and exhibits also the increase of Railroads in the past year:

States.	1855. Miles.	1856. Miles.	Inc. Miles.	States.	1855. Miles.	1856. Miles.	Inc. Miles.
Maine	407	484	77	Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	516	516	—	Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	Arkansas	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Iowa	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	California	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	—				
Total					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table exhibits the progressive annual increase of the railroad mileage in the whole United States since the year 1828:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1828	3	1838	[illegible]	1848	[illegible]
1829	28	1839	[illegible]	1849	[illegible]
1830	41	1840	[illegible]	1850	[illegible]
1831	[illegible]	1841	[illegible]	1851	[illegible]
1832	[illegible]	1842	[illegible]	1852	11,[illegible]
1833	[illegible]	1843	[illegible]	1853	[illegible]
1834	[illegible]	1844	[illegible]	1854	[illegible]
1835	[illegible]	1845	[illegible]	1855	[illegible]
1836	[illegible]	1846	[illegible]	1856	[illegible]
1837	[illegible]	1847	[illegible]		

From the above tables, it will be perceived that, without including double and treble tracks, we have now in the Union 23,242 miles of railroad, and we have probably 3,000 miles of double track, making a total of more than 26,000 miles of iron-way, or a length more than sufficient to encircle the globe at the equator. Within ten years the length has been quadrupled, and since 1850 almost tripled. It will also be seen that the annual increase has been in an increasing ratio, and that this increase is to be continued in the future, it need only be stated that there are [illegible] 6,000 miles in process of construction [illegible] be in use before the close of the year [illegible] this is a wonderful age, and what may [illegible] quarter of a century produce, seeing the great strides of the past quarter. Valuing the completed railroads at $30,000 per mile, the capital now invested in this interest amounts to $697,260,000.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The following is a statement of the Imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 28:

Dry Goods	$[illegible]	Spirits	[illegible]
Iron and Steel	173,[illegible]	Coffee	[illegible]
Machinery	$1,119	Other Articles	[illegible]
Fish and Fish Oil	49,[illegible]		
Fruit	$[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Cotton steady; moderate sales and prices unchanged. The Wool market is quiet, being near the close of the year; sales 56,000 lbs. Printing Cloths—Prices firm, tending upwards; sales 26,500 pieces.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania fives, 84½; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Long Island, 11½; Morris Canal, 13¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—T. Luther, Jr., Wm. Milligan, [illegible] [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Julia K. Field, David Merrill and lady, [illegible] Power, Thomas Lindsey and lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Carey, Mrs. James A. [illegible] and child, G. W. [illegible] and lady, Miss Caroline W. [illegible] [illegible] and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—W. [illegible], Mrs. Sarah P. Fell, Giles Wheeler, A. Wylie, [illegible] [illegible] and 2 children, H. G. [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Pong, [illegible] [illegible] and lady, child and servant [illegible] Phelan, A. G. Dalton, C. L. Burtis, J. Avery [illegible] Weyman, John F. Doane, and 30 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from California—Rev. Dr. McCarthy, [illegible] and lady, J. Yates, Col. W. Kelly, [illegible] [illegible] and 3 children, Wells & Fargo's messenger [illegible] [illegible] Pollard—34; steerage passengers, 175—total, 209.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—Mr. J. Estenia, Miss Julliana Ring.

In brig Thomas B. Watson, from Puerto Cabello—Mr. Francis G. Dardier.

Sun rises.... 7 25	Sun sets.... 4 42	Moon rises....	[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook.11 15	Gov. Island.. [illegible]	Hell Gate....	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, [illegible]; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah [illegible] [illegible] Turner, Charleston [illegible]

[illegible]

Sloop Polonia, Baker, Providence, master.
Propellers Delaware, [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible]; Parker Vein, [illegible], Baltimore, [illegible]; Jackson, Layfield, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, [illegible], San Juan, Dec. [illegible], via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. Morgan.

Ship Henry Clay, [illegible], Liverpool, with mdse. and 180 steerage passengers [illegible]

Ship Robert Parker, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) [illegible], Boston 5 ds., in ballast to order—will load for Antwerp. Experienced heavy weather.

[illegible]

Sloop America, Burton, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with snow at sunset.

Disasters.

Capt. Cook, of schr. Coronet, from Turks Island, on Saturday, reports: The schr. Northern Light, Doyle, of Rockland, from New-York, went ashore on the 7th inst., on Grand Key. The vessel was a total loss, cargo saved in a damaged state. Captain and crew saved. The C. brings home five of her crew.

☞ For additional Disasters, see reading columns.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]